Bedford Inquirer.

A LOCAL AND GENERAL NEWSPAPER, DEVOTED TO POLITICS, EDUCATION, LITERATURE AND MORALS.

B. F. McNEIL, Editor and Proprietor. BEDFORD, Pa., FRIDAY, APRIL 28, 1865. Vol 38: No. 18

The Bedford Inquirer

IS PUBLISHED

EVERY FRIDAY MORNING,

On JULIANA ST., opposite the Mengal House,

BEDFORD, BEDFORD CO., PA.

TERMS:

$2.00 a year if paid strictly in advance,

$2.25 if not paid within three months, $2.50 if not paid within the year.

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One square, one insertion	$1.00
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J. R. DURBORROW, ATTORNEY AT LAW, BEDFORD, PA. Office one door south of the "Mengel House."—Will attend promptly to all business intrusted to his care. Collections made on the shortest notice.—Having, also, been regularly licensed to prosecute Claims against the Government, particular attention will be given to the collection of Military claims of all kinds; Pensions, Back Pay, Bounty, Bounty Loans, &c. Bedford, apr. 8, 1864—tf.

KIMMELL AND LINGENFELTER, ATTORNEYS AT LAW, BEDFORD, PA. Have formed a partnership in the practice of the Law Office on Juliana Street, two doors South of the Mengel House. apr1, 1864—tf.

JOHN MOWER, ATTORNEY AT LAW. Bedford, Pa. April 1, 1864.—tf.

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C. N. HICKOK.....J. G. MINNICH, JR.

DENTISTS, Bedford, Pa. *Office in the Bank Building,* All operations pertaining to Surgical or Mechanical Dentistry carefully and faithfully performed and warranted. TERMS CASH. jan6'65-ly.

DENTISTRY. I. N. LOWSER, Resident Dentist, Woodberry, Pa., will spend the second Monday, Tuesday, and Wednesday, of each month at Hopewell, the remaining three days at Bloody Run, attending to the duties of his profession. At all other times he can be found in his office at Woodbury, excepting the last Monday and Tuesday of the same month, which he will spend in Martinsburg, Blair county, Penna. Persons desiring operations should call early, as time is limited. All operations warranted. Aug. 5,1864,-tf.

PHYSICIANS.

DR. B. F. HARRY, Respectfully tenders his professional services to the citizens of Bedford and vicinity. Office and residence on Pitt Street, in the building formerly occupied by Dr. J. H. Hofius. April 1, 1864—tf.

J. L. MARBOURG, M. D., Having permanently located respectfully tenders his pofessional services to the citizens of Bedford and vicinity. Office on Juliana street, opposite the Bank, one door north of Hall & Palmer's office. April 1, 1864—tf.

HOTELS.

BEDFORD HOUSE, AT HOPEWELL, Bedford County, Pa., BY HARRY DROLLINGER. Every attention given to make guests comfortable, who stop at this House. Hopewell, July 29, 1864.

UNION HOTEL, VALENTINE STECKMAN, Proprietor, West Pitt street, Bedford Pa., (formerly the Globe Hotel.) The public are assured that he has made ampe arrangements to accommodate all that may favor him with their patronage. A splendid **Livery Stable** attached. (ap'r 64.

U. S. HOTEL, HARRISBURG, PA. CORNER SIXTH AND MARKET STREETS, OPPOSITE READING R. R. DEPOT. D. H. HUTCHINSON, Proprietor. jan6:65.

EXCHANGE HOTEL, HUNTINGDON, PA., JOHN S. MILLER, Proprietor. April 29th, 1864.—ft.

BANKERS.

G. W. RUPP.....O. E. SHANNON.....F. BENEDICT

RUPP, SHANNON & CO., BANKERS, Bedford, Pa. BANK OF DISCOUNT AND DEPOSIT. COLLECTIONS made for the East, West, North and South, and the general business of Exchange, transacted. Notes and Accounts Collected and Remittances promptly made. REAL ESTATE bought and sold. apr.15,'64-tf.

JEWELER, &c.

DANIEL BORDER, Pitt street, two doors west of the Bedford Hotel, Bedford, Pa. WATCHMAKER AND DEALER IN JEWELRY, SPECTACLES, &C. He keeps on hand a stock of fine Gold and Silver Watches, Spectacles of Brilliant Double Refined Glasses, also Scotch Pebble Glasses. Gold Watch Chains, Breast Pins, Finger Rings, best quality of Gold Pens. He will supply to order any thing in his line not on hand. apr. 8, 1864—zz.

JUSTICES OF THE PEACE.

JOHN MAJOR, JUSTICE OF THE PEACE, HOPEWELL, BEDFORD COUNTY. Collections and all business pertaining to his office will be attended to promptly. Will also attend to the sale or renting of real estate. Instruments of writing carefully prepared. Also settling up partnerships and other accounts. April 1, 1864—tf.

Select Poetry.

ABRAHAM LINCOLN—PRESIDENT AND MARTYR.

BY MRS. LUCY HOOPER.

There is a shadow on the sunny air,
There is a darkness o'er the April day,
We bow our heads beneath this awful cloud,
So sudden come and not to pass away.

O the wild grief that sweeps across the land!
From frozen Maine to Californian shore,
A people's tears, an orphaned nation's wail;
For him, the good, the great, who is no more.

The noblest brain that ever toiled for man,
The kindest heart that ever thrilled a breast,
The lofty soul unstained by soil or earth,
Sent by a traitor to a martyr's rest.

And his last act (O gentle kindly heart,)
The noble promptings of unselfish grace,
He would not disappoint the waiting crowd,
Who came to gaze upon his honored face.

O God, Thy ways are just! and yet we find
This dispensation hard to understand;
Why must our Prophet's weary feet be stayed
Upon the borders of the Promised Land?

He bore the heat; the burden of the day,
The golden even-tide he shall not see,
He shall not see the old flag wave again,
Over a land united, saved and free.

He loved his people, and he ever lent
To all our griefs a sympathizing ear;
Now for the first time in these four sad years,
The stricken nations wail, he does not hear.

O never wept a lavd a nobler Chief!
Kind heart, strong hand, true soul—yet while we weep,
Det us remember even 'mid our tears,
'Tis God who gives to His beloved sleep.

So sleeps he now—the chosen man of God—
No more shall care or sorrow thrill his breast,
The weary one and heavy laden, lies,
Hushed by the voice of God to endless rest.

We need no solemn knell, no tolling bells,
No chanted dirge, no vain words sadly said,
The saddest knell that ever thrilled the air,
Rang in those words, "Our President is dead!"

PHILADELPHIA, April 16, 1865.

THE OLD FLAG OF SUMTER.

WRITTEN BY COL. A. J. H. DUGANNE.

Lift up the Old Flag of Sumter!
Tenderly—lovingly,
Lift it on Liberty's spars!
Bring back the Old Flag of Sumter—
Banner of stars.
Back, like a bride to her bridegroom,
Living and lived as of yore;
Back to the winds and the sunshine—
Wedded once more!
Oh, how she twines around Sumter,
Kisses the red brow of Sumter,
Mantling his furrows and scars—
All the grim bosom of Ruin
Zoning with Liberty's stars!

Bring back the free Flag of Sumter!
Fearlessly—faithfully—
Lift it o'er shackles and bars:
High o'er the ashes of Slavery,
Watchlight of Stars!
Under the folds of its azure
Mingle the souls of our brave;
Under the gules of its glory
Bleedeth no slave!
Clothed in the cotton's white fleeces—
Feeleth no longer his scars:
Man-like, he looks up to Heaven—
Under the Banner of Stars!

Lift up the proud flag of Sumter!
Joyously—jocundly,—
Rocked by the cannon's loud jars;
All the dark clouds of Disunion
Rifting with stars!
Far over crumbling Rebellion,
Loyalty's Gospel it bears;
Climbing the highways of Heaven,
Feighted with prayers!
Emblem of Liberty's Manhood,
Symbol and sign of a People,
Stronger than soldans or czars;
High o'er the hills of the future
Shineth our Beacon of Stars!
Shout for the bold flag of Sumter!
Manfully—heartfully—
Shout for it! Soldiers and Tars!
Ye who with Sherman have conquered—
Under the Stars;
Rally once more round the Flag, boys!
Fling o'er the waters your chant;
Hurrah! for Sherman and Sheridan!
Hurrah! for Grant!
Ye who with Farragut thundered—
Ye who went storming with Porter—
Peal out your Union Hazzas!
Shout for the Old Flag of Sumter!
Shout for the Banner of Stars!
Stand by the Old Flag of Sumter!
Steadfastly—dauntlessly—
Stand by it! Soldiers and Tars!
Leading the March of the ages
Cluster its stars!

Out from the darkness of Bondage—
Upward from Battle's Red Sea;
Over the Jordan of Victory
Landing the Free!
Bring back the Old Flag of Sumter!
Lift up the bold Flag of Sumter!
Fling it aloft from its spars!
Stand by the folds of "Old Glory!"
Stand by the Banner of Stars!
Kneel round the pure Flag of Sumter,
Silently—reverently—
Kissing its beautiful scars;
Swear by the pure Flag of Sumter,
Swear by the stars!
Hero, at the Altar of Sumter,
Built upon Slavery's dust;
Welded from Slavery's ruins,
Lying in rust,
Swear to be true to Our Union—
Swear to be loyal to Freedom—
Rending all fetters and bars;
Under the Flag of our Fathers—
Under the Banner of Stars!

Fray for the Old Flag of Sumter!
Piously—fervently—
Hushing the cannon's wild jars;
Pray, as ye prayed with your Anderson—
Under its stars!
Braving the red bolts of Treason—
Holding Rebellion at bay;
First for the Old Flag to battle;
Earliest to pray!
God bless the heroes who live for it!
God rest the martyrs who die for it;
Robed in their beautiful scars;
Gilding its gules with their life-blood—
Yielding their souls for its stars!

Gaze on the Old Flag of Sumter!
Graciously—gratefully!
Reck not that battle-stain mars;
Reck not for murk of our Midnight
Darkening its stars!
Lo! by that flag's Crucifixion
Freedom's Redemption was bought,
Out of the Passion of Sumter
Union is wrought!
Ours was the Trial and Agony—
Ours is the fiery alembic!
What though it scorches and chars?
Out of the slag comes the silver!
Midnight is Mother of Stars!

☞ In Lillia's song in Tennyson's "Princess" is the following:

"Thy voice is heard through rolling drums,
That beat to battle where he stands;
Thy face across his fancy comes,
And gives the battle to his hands:
A moment, while the trumpets blow,
He sees his brood about thy knee,
The next, like fire he meets the foe,
And strikes him dead for thine and thee."

"The gallant Dutchman, Schimmelfennig,
Holds Charleston as he would a hen egg;
He grabs the traitors by the ear,
And brings them to their lager beer.
We wish we had a million such men
As this bold rebel-hating Dutchman."

Select Story.

MY PLAIN LOVER.

I was a coquette. Many a lover's heart I had lacerated by refusing his offer of marriage, after I had lured him on to a declaration. My last victim's name was James Frazer. He was a tall, awkward, homely, ungainly man, but his heart was true as steel. I respected him highly, and felt pained when I witnessed his anguish at my rejection of him. But the fact was, I had myself fallen in love with Captain Elliott, who had been unremitting in his devotion to me.

Mr. James Frazer warned me against Elliot; but I charged him with jealousy, and took his warning as an insult.

A few days afterwards Elliot and I were engaged, and my dream of romantic love seemed to be in a fair way of realization. I had a week of happiness. Many have not so much in a life-time. Many awake from the bright short dream to find themselves in life-long darkness, and bondage from which there is no escape. Thank God, I was not to be so miserable as they!

My mother was a widow in good circumstances, but having very bad health. She was also of an easy, listless, credulous nature—hating trouble, and willing to take things just as they happened to present themselves. She therefore made no inquiries about Captain Elliot—but fondly believed that inasmuch as he was a Captain he must necessarily be a man of honor also, especially as he had served in the Crimea and India and won medals. His regiment was quartered in our neighborhood, and he had the reputation of being one of the wealthies, as he was certainly the handsomest officer in it.

I remember well the day we became engaged. He was on duty, but had managed to ride over to our house in his uniform, and while we were walking in the garden he made the tender avowal. I referred him to "mamma;" he hastened to her—returned in three minutes, and led me into her presence to receive the assurance that the maternal consent had been readily and freely given.

My dear mother hated trouble, and she moreover loved me tenderly, so that she was well pleased to find a husband presenting himself in a form and manner apparently so eligible for her beloved and only daughter.

Well a week passed quite delightfully as I have said; and at the expiration of this there might have been seen an equestrian party winding through our old Devonshire woods and quiet country road. Elliot and I led the cavalcade. I rode my own beautiful brown Bess. Captain Elliot was mounted on a handsome black horse that had been sent him merry girls and their cavaliers; and among them was tall awkward and silent James Frazer. His presence had marred all the pleasure of my ride, and I was glad to be in advance of them all that I might not see him.

And so we rode on through the woods, and I listened, well pleased, to the low but animated words of the gallant Eliot, who wished himself a knight and me a faire ladye of the olden time that he might go forth to do battle and compel all men to recognize the claims of his peerless love. Very eloquently he spoke of the inspiration of love, of the brave deeds and perilous exploits it had promoted, wishing again and again that he might proclaim and maintain his love before the world. It pleased me to listen to this and to believe it sincere, though I surely had no wish to put my lover to such a test.

A shot suddenly rang through the woods and a wounded bird, darting past, fluttered and fell at the feet of brown Bess. With a bound and a spring that nearly unseated me, she was off.

Struggling to regain my seat, I had no power to check her, and even as she flew, the fear and madness of the moment grew upon her. I could only cling breathlessly to the mane and bridle, and wonder hopelessly where this mad gallop was to end. She swerved from a passing wagon, and turned into a path that led to the river. In the sudden movement the reins had been torn from my hands and I could not regain them. I clung to the mane and closed my eyes, that I might not behold the fate that awaited me. How sweet was life in those precious moments that I thought my last! How all its joys, its affections, its last crowning love rose up before me! I thought of the pang that would rend Elliot's heart as he saw me lying mangled and dead; and then the thought would come if he were pursuing and trying to save me, even, as he had said, at the risk of life and limb.

I remembered no more. I felt a sudden shock, a fearful rushing through the air, and knew no more until days afterwards, I woke at a faint, week semblance of life in my chamber home.

I never saw Captain Elliot again. The last words I ever heard from his lips were those of knightly daring. The last action of his life in connection with mine, was to follow in the train of frightened youths, who rode after me, to contemplate the disaster from afar, and as soon as he saw me lifted from the shallow bed of the river, into which I had been thrown when my frightened horse stopped suddenly on its banks, to ride hastily off. That evening he sent to make enquiries, and learning that I was severely, but it was hoped not fatally, injured, he thenceforth contented himself with such tidings of my condition and improvement as could be gained from mere rumor.

At last it was known that I would never recover entirely from the effects of my injury, and that very day Captain Elliot departed suddenly from the neighborhood. He made no attempt to see me, nor sent me any farewell. When I was once more abroad, and beginning, though with much unalloyed bitterness, to learn the lesson of patience and resignation that awaited me, I received a letter from him, in which he merely said that he presumed my own judgment had taught me, that in my altered circumstances, our engagement must come to an end! but to satisfy his own sense of honor (his honor!) he wrote to say that while entertaining the highest respect for me, he desired a formal renunciation of my claim. Writing on the bottom of this letter, "Let it be as you wish," I returned it to him at once, and thus ended my brief dream of a romantic wedding.

I heard ere this of Elliot's cowardly conduct on that day; but now I first bethought me to inquire who had rescued me from that imminent death. And then I learned that James Frazer, his arm already broken by the jerk with which Brown Bess tore away from him as he caught at her bridle, had ridden after me, and been the first to lift me from the water. Many times daily he made inquiries concerning me; his had been the hand that had sent the rare flowers that had decked my room; his were the lips that breathed words of comfort and hope to my poor mother; his were the books that I read during the days of convalescence; and his, now, the arm that supported me, as slowly and painfully I paced the garden walks.

I have been his wife for many a year. I have forgotten that he is not handsome—or rather he is beautiful to me, because I see his grand and loving spirit shining through his plain features and animating his awkward figure. I have long since laid aside, as utterly untenable, my theory that beautiful spirits dwell only in lovely bodies. It may be a providential compensation that, in denying physical perfection, the soul is not dwarted or marred by petty vanity or love of the world's praise.

Miscellaneous.

ARTEMAS WARD ON BOSTON.

Artemas thus writes to his "Dear-Betsy" concerning his late visit to the Modern Athens:

"The winder of my room commands a exhileratin' view of Cobb's Hill, where Cotton Mather, the father of the Reformers and sich lies berrid. There is men even now who worship Cotton, and there is wimmen who wear him next their hearts. But I don't weep for him, he's been dead to lengthy. I ain't going to be absurd, like old Mr. Skillins, in our naborhood, who is ninety-six years of age, and gets drunk every 'lection day, and weeps bitturly he haint got no Parents. He's a nice Orphan, he is.

Bunker Hill is over yonder in Charleston. In 1775 a thrillin' dramy was acted out over there in which the "Warren Combination played star parts."

Old Mr. Fanuel is ded, but his Hall is still in full blarst. This is the Cradel in which the Goddess of Liberty was rocked, my Dear.—The Goddess hasn't been very well durin' the past few years and the cum'ris quack doctors she called in didn't help her any; but the old cheir business, major gen'ch who understand I think the day is near wh[illegible] and take her three meals a day, and sleep nights as comf'bly as in the old time.

The common is here as ushell; and the low cuss who called it a Wacant Lot, and wanted to know why they didn't ornament it with Bildins', a dnhappy Outcast in Nabonsit.

The State House is filled with statesman, but som of em wear queer hats. They buy'm I take it, of hatters who carry on hat stores down stairs in Dock squire, and whose hats is either ten years aheadof the prevailing stile or ten years behind it—just as the intellectooal person sees fit to think about. I had the plesure ov talkin' with several members of the Legislatur. I told 'im the eye of 1000 ages was onto we American people of to-day. They seemed deeply impressed with the remarks, and wanted to know if I had seen the Grate Orgin.

Harvard College. This celebrated institootion of learnin' is pleasntly situated in the bar-room of Parker's in School street, and has poopils from all ove the country.

I went over to Lexingon yes'day. My bosom hove with sollim motions. & this I said to a man who was dvin' a yoke of oxen, "this is ware our revutionary forefathers asserted their indepencnce and split their blud. Classic ground."

"Wall," the man said "it's good for white beans and potatos, but regards to raisin' wheat, t'aint worth a d[illegible] But have you seen the Grate Orgin?"

I returned in the hoscars, part way. A pooty girl in spectaclesit near me, and was tellin' a young man homuch he reminded her of a young man she ked to know in Waltham. Pooty soon the young man got out, and smilin' a seductiv' manner, I said to the girl in spectacle, "D'ut I remind you of somebody you used to low?"

"Yes," she said, "you do remind me of one man, who was sent the penitentiary for stealin' a bar'l of mattil—he died there, and I concluded you n't him." I didn't pursoo the conversatio I only heard her silvery voice once mor uring the remainder of the jerney. Turnin a respectable lookin' female of advanced mmers she asked her if she had seen the Gr Orgin.

We old chaps, my d[illegible] are apt to forget that it some time since was infants and et lite food. Nothin' futher int'rist took place on the cars exc that a colored gentleman, a total strango me, asked if I'd lend him my diamond stpin to wear to a funeral in South Bo[illegible] I told him I wouldn't—not a purp[illegible]

Altho' fur from the hayries, there is abundants of wild game oston, such as quails snips, plover and Hoo[illegible]

I ment to have allud to the Grate Orgin in this letter, but I en't seen it. Mr. Reeves, whose tavern [illegible]p at, informs me that it can be distin heard through a smoked glass at his na town in N. Hamshire any clear day. [illegible] settin' the Grate Orgin aside, (and in[illegible] I don't think I heard it mentioned all time I was there,) Boston is one of the giest, surefootedest, clear-headest, comfotest cities on the globe. Onlike every[illegible] large city I was ever in. the hack men't seem to have been speshally intended by ur for the Buglary profession, and it's al the only large city I know of, where you't enjoy a brilliant opportunity of bein' [illegible]dled in sum way, from the risin of the to the goin' down thereof. Then I sayd and continued applause for Boston.

AN ENTHUSIASTIC OUTBURST.—It is said that on Sunday night about an hour after the reception of the glorious news of Lee's surrender, an excited individual in military attire, who was mounted on a pile of bricks, on the corner of State and High streets, gave vent to the following enthusiastic outburst, induced no doubt, by an exuberance of spirits and patriotism:

Whoopee! Thunder and Mars! Light breaks in the east! Scream, Oh Eagle! The day-star illumines the world! The Peace Commissioners have put on their seven-league boots and walked into the Confederacy!—Richmond has caved in! Petersburg has petered out! Babylon, the mother of harlots, has fallen! Grant has extended his land grant all through Virginia! Twenty-four thousand prisoners! Fifty pieces of cannon, and more a coming! Jeff Davis skedaddles from the halter! Wigfall's wig falls and he can't stop to pick it up! Lee wrecked on a lee shore! Hurra for the conquering legions of the Republic! The Confederate Bank is busted! The abominations of the earth are no more! Victory at Last! A million cheers for our Star-Spangled-Royal-Triple-Hued-Nonpareil-American-Fourth-of-July Grant! A terrific yell for the flag of the Free! Victory! Glory! Zip! E Pluribus Unum! World without end! Hallelujah!

THE LAWYER AND THE DUCKS.—There is not a more common offense against the laws of common courtesy (we might say, oftentimes decency) than is practiced by a certain class of lawyers now-a-days in the examination of witnesses upon the stand. Now and then, however, an impertinent lawyer "gets it back" in such a way that he is fain to call the next witness. Of such was the following not as yet put down in the *books*", but well worthy of being transferred to "the *papers*."

At a late term of the Court of Sessions a man was brought up by a farmer, accused of stealing some ducks.

"How do you know that the ducks are your ducks?" asked the defendant's counsel.

"Oh, I would know them *anywhere*," replied the farmer; and he went on to prescribe their peculiarities.

"Why," said the prisoner's counsel, "these ducks can't be such rare breed; I have some very much like them in my own yard."

That's not unlikely, sir," replied the farmer; "they are not the only ducks I have had stolen lately!"

"Call the next witness."

SCENE IN AN EXEMPTION OFFICE.—The aspirant was Yawcob Schnider a resident of the suburbs.

'What is the matter with you, Yawcob?"

'Vell, my pack is most broke."

'Local or chronic[illegible]

'I mean is yours a standing complaint?'

'Nein, I lays in der bed generally.'

'Well, how did you hurt your back?'

'Vell, I was some beer drink last week in der saloon, and goes my house in, and den, I goes my stairs up, and I tumbles my window out and I strikes de sidewalk, an my pack; and I lies in der bed tree months.'

'Ah,' said the clerk, 'you fell out of the window last week?'

'Yaw.'

'And you laid in bed three months, how do you make that out?'

'Ich nix for stay, Ick can nich so much English sprecken.'

Yawcob didn't get his papers.

OVER in Jersey, durihg the last Presidential canvass, a young lawyer, noted for the length of his neck, his tongue and his bill, was on the stump blowing his horn for Gen. McClellan. Getting on in his eloquence, he spread himself, and said:

"I would that on the 8th day of next November I might have the wings of a bird, and I would fly to every city and every village, to every town and every hamlet, to every mansion and every hut, and proclaim to every man, woman and child: Geo. B. McClellan is President of these United States."

At this point a youngster in the crowd sang out: "Dry up, you fool. You'd be shot for a goose before you flew a mile."

PERSONAL APPEARANCE.—Attention to one's outward appearance is one of the first elements of politeness. Want of cleanliness, slovenly or dilapidated attire, are an affront to the persons we approach. Anything like dirtyness—the very word offends—is utterly unpardonable and inadmissable. Man, naturally the nudest of animals, has necessarily the greatest need of personal neatness. Most of the nations of antiquity bathed daily, or oftener. Abiutions were, and still are, in many countries, a religious practice. Perfumes are quite gone out of fashion, being left to be used almost exclusively by persons of questionable character.

The Richmond rebels have taught the ladies of that city to hate the Yankees to such a degree as to cause them to resolve not to call their children, should they have any after Grant, or Sherman, or Sheridan, or Butler. Since the Yankee boys have gone into the city, these same ladies have fallen in love with their brass coats and blue buttons, and the next thing we shall hear of is, that they will be marrying some of our soldier boys.

THE wines left by the late Daniel Webster were sold at auction in Boston on the 21st inst., for the benefit of his son, Ashburton Webster. There were upwards of 500 bottles which were sold in packages by the bottle at high rates. The wines were packed at Mr. Webster's home in Washington, 13 years ago and sent to Boston, where they have ever since been in the hands of the trustees of the will.

HELD FOR THE PRESENT.—General Halleck has decided that the 146 Rebel prisoners, (a portion of those lately captured at Fort Steadman,) who claimed that they surrendered on the condition that they be allowed to take the oath of allegiance to this Government, shall be sent to Point Lookout, weere they will be held for the present, but that they shall not be exchanged against their will.

Humors of the Day.

WHY do pioneers go before the army? To axe the way.

LIGHT infantry movements—Agitating a cradle with a baby in it.

WANTED—some of the beer produced when "mischief is brewing."

WHY is a tight shoe like a fine summer?—Because it makes the corn grow.

WITH this year, the British Parliament has been in existence six hundred years.

WHAT is the best tar for making the wheels of life run smoothly? The al-tar.

A SUSPICIOUS man would search a pincushion for treason, and see daggers in a needle case.

PROVOKING—to dream you have lots of money, and then wake up and find yourself an editor.

A DOWN east editor declares that modesty is a quality that highly adorns a woman but ruins a man.

WHY are books the best friends?—Because when they bore you, you can always shut them up without offence!

IT is Walter Savage Lander, who says:—"Little men in lofty places throw long shadows, because our sun is setting."

LOVE, justice and fortune are said to have no eyes, but all three make us mortals open our eyes pretty wide sometimes.

GEORGE, how does your new horse answer?" I regret to say that I cannot inform you, for I never asked him a question."

ADVICE to Captains in the army—In forming your companies on the banks of a deep and rapid river, be careful how you order men to "fall in."

HENRY IV, having bestowed the *cordon bleu* on a gentleman at the solicitation of the Duc de Nevers, when the collar was put on the gentleman made the customary speech—"Sire, I am not worthy." "I know it well," said the king.

"GO TO GRASS!" said a mother to her daughter. "Well, then, I suppose I'll have to marry," ejaculated the fair damsel. "Why so?" exclaimed the astonished mother. "Because all men are grass." The old lady survived.

'JOHN,' said a doting parent to her gormandizing son, 'do you really think you can eat the whole of the pudding with impunity?'—'I don't know, ma,' replied young hopeful, 'but I guess I can with a spoon.'

THE *Baptist Chronicle* says: "At an examination of girls for the rite of confirmation in the Episcopal Church, in answer to the question, "What is the outward and visible sign and form in baptism?" the reply of a [illegible]

A MASSACHUSETTS [illegible] that a husband may open a wife's letters, on the ground so often and so tersely stated by Mr. Theopilus Parsons, of Cambridge, that "the husband and wife are one, and the husband is that one."

AT a large dinner-party in a certain city, lately, the frosty weather had done considerable duty in supplying conversation, when a plump, happy-looking married lady made a remark about cold feet. "Surely," said a lady opposite, "Mrs. ——, you are not troubled with cold feet?" Amidst an awful pause she naively answered, "Yes, indeed, I am very much troubled—but then they are not my own."

HOW TO SWEAT A PATIENT.—A young gentleman was undergoing an examination at the College of Surgeons, when the questions put were of a very searching character. After answering a number of queries, he was asked what he would prescribe to throw a patient into a profuse perspiration. 'Why,' exclaimed the youthful Galen, 'I would send him here to be examined; and if that did not give him a sweat I do not know what would.'

WE returned home on Thursday, says an editor, after a trip of six hundred miles, in about three and a-half days, having, in that time passed over four States, nine railroads, four oxen and a barouche. Any person who has done more in that time, will please forward his address, and the small balance he owes us.

FANCY DRINKS.—A great many people think that the peculiar fancy names which were in vogue for drinks a few years since were particularly our inventions. But long before the days of Whiskey-skins, Stone-fences and Eye-openers there were just such names for the drinks of the middle ages. In the old work 'De Generibus Mbrisoaum et Ebrietate Vitanda,' published in 1515, we find the following among others:—Cows-tail, Calves-neck, Slip-slop, Slam-in-the-ashes, Knock-'em-down, Crowing-cock, Wild-oats, Red-head, Raise-head, Swell-nose and Gnat's mustard. These may not be as enticing as some of our own bar-keeping inventions, but they are highly original.

CONUNDRUMS.—What is the longest, and yet the shortest thing in the world; the swiftest and the most slow; the most divisible and the most extended; the least valued and the most regretted; without which nothing can be done; which devours everything, however small, and yet gives life and spirit to all things however great? Answer—Time.

Why is playing chess a more exemplary occupation than playing cards? Because you play at chess with two bishops, and at cards with four knaves.

When does a severe cold resemble a brilliant idea? When it comes into one's head suddenly.

If a person is learning many languages, what should he end with? The Finnish, of course.

Why is a petroleum dealer like an epicure? Because he lives on the fat of the land.

Why are some fortunes like ships? Because they are built on the stocks.

LOGICAL PARADOX.—Epimenides said "all Cretans are liars."

Now Epimenides was himself a Cretan.

Therefore, Epimenides was a liar.

But if he was a liar, the Cretans were not liars.

Now, if the Cretans were not liars, Epimenides was not a liar.

NOTICE OF NQUISITION.—Whereas, I James S. Lane, a nephew of John N. Lane, late of the City of Lancaster, Penn'a., deceased, presented a petition to the Orphans' Court for the County of Bedford, State of Pennsylvania, on the 13th day of February, 1865, setting forth, That the said John N. Lane died intestate unmarried and without issue on the 30th day of January, A. D. 1856, and that the parties interested in the partition and valuation of the real estate of the said deceased are as follows: Alice T. Taylor, of Pine Grove, Clark County, Kentucky; William N. Lane, of Irvine, Estell county, Kentucky; James S. Lane, of Pine Grove, Clark county, Kentucky; Madison T. Ritchie, Alexander H. Ritchie, and Rebecca C. Ritchie, (a minor whose guardian is James S. Lane,) of Winchester, Clark county, Kentucky, and Polly Ritchie, of Maysville, De Kalb county, Missouri, [the said Alice T. Taylor, William N. Lane and James S. Lane being children of William N. Lane, who was a brother of said intestate; and Madison T. Ritchie, Alexander H. Ritchie and Rebecca S. Ritchie being children of Clarissa N. Ritchie, deceased, who was a daughter of said Wm. N. Lane; and Polly Ritchie being the widow of Wm. S. Ritchie, a son of said Clarissa N. Ritchie, deceased, who died intestate, since petitioners intestate, leaving issue William T. Ritchie and Sterling P. Ritchie, both of whom are since deceased, intestate, unmarried and without issue:] George W. Webb, and Edwin B. Webb, of Carmi, White county, Illinois; Willoughby L. Webb of the city of Philadelphia; Susan Webb, of Carmi, Illinois, and George W. Webb (a minor whose guardian is Henry E. Leman, of said city of Lancaster,) [the said George W. Webb, Edwin B. Webb, and Willoughby L. Webb being sons of Martha C. Webb deceased, who was a sister of said intestate, and Susan Webb, and George W. Webb, the younger, being children of John L. Webb, who was a son of said Martha C. Webb,]: Mary Ann Kennedy and Rebecca Hunter of Charlestown, Jefferson county, Virginia, [children of Willoughby W. Lane deceased, who was a brother of said intestate]: Isaac N. Carter, of Charlestown, Jefferson county, Virginia, and Mary F. Martin, of Mount Sterling, Montgomery County, Kentucky, [children of Sarah Ann Carter, deceased, who was a sister of said intestate]: Mary N. Nicklin, of Charlestown, Jefferson county, Virginia, [a child of George S. Lane, deceased, who was a brother of intestate]: John N. Lane, James B. Lane and Elliott E. Lane (minors whose guardian is Richard S. Jenkins, of the City of Philodelphia,) and Harriett R. Lane of the City of Lancaster, aforesaid, [the said Harriett R. Lane being a child of Elliott T. Lane, deceased, who was a brother of intestate, and John N. Lane, James B. Lane, and Elliott E. Lane, being children of James B. Lane, who died intestate, who was a son of said Elliott T. Lane]: that the said John N. Lane died seized in his demesne, as of fee, (inter alia,) in nine pieces or tracts of land situate in said Bedford county, in Broad Top township, as follows, viz:

1. The one thereof adjoining the John Chevington tract, William Lane, Isaac Grove, Michael Sipes, William Bunn, and others, containing four hundred and thirty-one acres and one hundred and thirty perches, and allowance of land, surveyed on warrant of 11th April, A. D. 1795, granted to John Chevington, and patented by the Commonwealth by patent of 16th of June, 1853, to Richard D. Wood and Lewis T. Watson, who by Deed of Indenture of the 5th day of July, A. D. 1853, granted and conveyed to John P. Lane his heirs and assigns forever in fee.

2. Another thereof containing four hundred and two acres and three-quarters, and allowance, which the Commonwealth of Pennsylvania by warrant dated the 25th day of February, A. D. 1806, granted to William Bunn, and the same which Richard D. Wood and his wife, and Lewis T. Watson and his wife, by Deed of Indenture of the 5th day of July, A. D. 1853, granted and conveyed to John N. Lane, in fee.

3. Another thereof containing one hundred and eight and three fourths, and allowance, of land, which the Commonwealth of Pennsylvania by patent dated October 26, A. D. 1829, granted and conveyed to John Tod; and the same which Richard D. Wood and his wife, and Lewis T. Watson and his wife, by Deed of Indenture of the 5th day of July, A. D. 1858, granted and conveyed to John N. Lane his heirs and assigns in fee.

4. Another thereof containing two hundred and twenty five acres and one fourth and allowance of land, which the Commonwealth of Pennsylvania by patent dated the 14th day of December, A. D. 1798, granted and conveyed unto Leonard Sayre, and the same which Richard D. Wood and his wife, and Lewis T. Watson and his wife, by Deed of Indenture of the 5th day of July, A. D. 1853, granted and conveyed unto John N. Lane, his heirs and assigns forever in fee.

5. Another thereof containing two hundred and ten acres and allowance of land which the Commonwealth of Pennsylvania, by patent dated the 26th day of October, A. D. 1829, granted and conveyed unto John Tod, and the same which Richard D. Wood and his wife, and Lewis T. Watson and A. D. 1854, by Deed of Indenture of the 5th of July, Lane his heirs and assigns forever in fee. Daugherty, granted and conveyed unto John N. acres and thirty perches, and allowance of land, being the same, the undivided moiety or half part whereof, Samuel Pleasants and his wife, by Deed of Indenture of the 13th day of September, A. D. 1853, granted and conveyed unto John N. Lane, his heirs and assigns forever in fee, and the other undivided moiety or half part, whereof Lewis T. Watson and his wife, and Jerman Jacob and his wife, by Deed of Indenture of the 15th day of September, A. D. 1853, granted and conveyed to John N. Lane his heirs and assigns forever, in fee.

7. Another thereof, adjoining lands of Hopewell Farm and Baltzer Swarts, containing one hundred and sixty acres and ninety-six perches and allowance of land, which the Commonwealth of Pennsylvania by warrant dated the 9th day of June, A. D. 1853, granted to John McLain; and which the said John McLain and his wife, by deed of Indenture dated the 30th day of March, A. D. 1854, granted and conveyed to John N. Lane, his heirs and assigns forever, in fee.

8. Another thereof adjoining lands of (Raystown Branch of the Juniata River,) Hopewell Company, William Lowry's improvement, and others, containing three hundred and forty-two acres and one hundred and six perches and allowance of land; being the same tract of land which was originally surveyed on a warrant for four hundred acres to Daniel Kerr, dated 21st day of March, A. D. 1794, returned as containing three hundred and sixty-five acres and allowance, and accepted in the land office of Pennsylvania on the 23d day of December, A. D. 1830, and for

Bedford Inquirer.

BEDFORD PA., FRIDAY, APRIL 28, 1865.

THE LESSON AND THE DUTY OF THE DAY.

The President of the United States has perished by the hand of an assassin. It was not personal motive, it was not private revenge, which prompted this deed of blood It was partisan hate, it was political ferocity, which stirred the assassin's heart and raised his parricidal hand. It was the same diabolical spirit which beat down Sumner in the Senate chamber, which murdered and pillaged in Kansas, which conspired for the assassination of Mr. Lincoln on his way to the capital, which poured shot and shell into Fort Sumter, which fought with our troops in the streets of Baltimore, which butchered the garrison of Fort Pillow, which wrought the atrocities of Quantrell in the streets of Lawrence, and which starved our soldiers in southern prisons. Nothing but the fiendish malignity which slavery begets could contrive and effect the murder of the Chief Magistrate in the presence of his wife, and aim a bowie-knife at the throat of an old man stretched on a sick bed and enfeebled by wounds. Slavery, after having filled the land with war, and mourning, and lamentation, now in its death agony completes the record of its infamy by the most brutal assassination. This is the lesson of the day.

What are its duties? They are first to take care of the republic. The succession of the Presidential office is amply provided for by the constitution and the laws. There can be no interregnum. The functions of the magistracy are silently transmitted from one person to another. The office never dies; there is a living hand always to bear it. It is one of the felicities of our political system, that office can never fall into the hands of a child. There is always a man for it, chosen beforehand of the people.—And while it is a mistake to suppose that the personal character of the officer has not much to do with the administration of the office, it is nevertheless true that the President is so hedged about with other independent authorities, and these are all so responsible to the people, that the real safety of the people is after all in their own hands.

There is, moreover, an influence of public opinion, all-pervading and all-powerful, by which our Government, more than any other, is swayed, and which proportionately lessens the importance of any individual man, however pure and wise. Mr. Lincoln had the wisdom to study and the sagacity to follow public opinion, which was, in fact, the great secret of his marvellous success. His successor must follow his example, and the policy which he pursues must be the policy indicated by the nation's matured thought and will.

Besides all these, we have an element of vitality which no other Government enjoys. This lies in the state sovereignties, for sovereignties we prefer to call them, qualified though they be. With them rests especially the conservation of order and the protection of private rights. It is owing to them and to the vast power which they have exerted for the equipoise of the political forces the dreadful strain of this civil war. To these great powers we may confidently look hereafter for the balance of our system, and that the heresy of secession and the extravagance of paramount state rights are generally condemned and laid aside.

Taking courage from these reflections, let us give a generous confidence to the new President, upon whom is devolved, in this hour of our bereavement, the great trust of his honored and lamented predecessor.—Graver responsibilities have rarely fallen upon man. In an instant the task is put upon him of composing the greatest civil war in history, after the principal battles have been fought, but while the elements are yet in disorder. Let us give him our confidence and our counsel. He is at once our Chief Magistrate and our servant. The responsibility is more with us than with him. Let us confide in him and act with him.

Another of the duties of the day is to search out and punish the assassins and all their aiders and abettors, whoever and wherever they may be. A crime like this must not go unpunished; but let everything be done according to law. All irregular violence is itself a crime, whether animated by one man or by a conclave of conspirators, or by a mob. The country has its laws for the Government of all its people, and he or they who infringe them by tumult or a breach of the peace, rebel against the nation. Let us be resolute and inflexible, but let us be orderly and calm.

TREATMENT OF THE REBEL LEADERS.

Those persons who are simple enough to believe that Gen. Lee and the other rebel leaders, military or civil, will be converted into good Union citizens, by any conciliatory measures, do not understand the character nor the feelings of such arch traitors. The favorable terms granted to them by General Grant have already been broken by them in the spirit, if not in the letter of the terms of capitulation. The letter writers from Richmond and Baltimore, speak of the unqualified impudence of some of the rebel officers wearing their swords and some of them loaded pistols, and all their uniforms, with a strut and bluster as if they still had the power to make their own will the law of the land. Kindness is thrown away upon such men. They have such an overweening idea of their own importance, that they act as if they believed that it was to their own merit that a concession was made when they were allowed to surrender, and not out of compassion to their weakness.

When they are treated as a conquered people, and are made to feel that they are rebels, and their lives depend upon the mercy of the Government, and that those who show by their actions that they have not repented of their treason will suffer the penalty of the law as traitors, then, and not before, will their impudence be restrained, and they will either be content to remain in obscurity pursuing some honest employment, or leave a country to which they have been a disgrace and a curse.

Gen. Lee is no exception. His education at the expense of the United States at West Point, and his association with Northern men, has given him the manners of a gentleman, and prevents him from showing the bravado and vulgar insolence so prevalent among his officers. In principle he is no better than the worst of the rebels in the South, or their sympathisers in the North. Gen. Lee is equally responsible with Jeff Davis for the treatment our soldiers received when captured as prisoners of war by the army under his command. He knew the treatment to which they were subjected in Libby Prison, Castle Thunder and Belle Island. We have no evidence that he ever objected to it, and year after year, as his army was successful in taking prisoners, which by the laws of war he was bound and governed as every other civilized man, to treat with all the kindness consistent with security from escape, he delivered over to be treated with an inhumanity which has no parallel in the annals of civilized warfare. No one can believe that if Gen. Lee desired that our prisoners should have been treated otherwise, it would not have been done. Will any of his admirers deny he could not have prevented the colored soldiers taken in battle from being sent to work upon the fortifications near Richmond, and yet that was done and persisted in until some of the F. F. V's. in our hands as prisoners, were subject in retalliation to like treatment by Gen. Butler. When two of our officers had been placed in dungeons in Richmond and ordered that the son of Gen. Lee and another F. F. V., then our prisoners of war, be held as hostages, and notified Jeff Davis that they would be treated in the same manner as he should treat the Union officers, Gen. Lee had the Union officers released. What his affection as a father could induce him to do to save his own son, his duty as a soldier a General and a man, should have induced him to do for the prisoners-of-war taken in battle by men under his command, and whom he knew were subjected to the torture of slow starvation, and the most inhuman treatment, and even butchered in cold blood. He has never shown by his conduct or his orders that what was done to our prisoners has ever been disapproved of by him, and it is too late now, when his power to do evil has been broken, to deny his participation in the guilt, nor avoid the infamy which must forever cling to him as one who deliberately allowed his prisoners-of-war to be subjected to a treatment that would surely and certainly lead to imbecility, disease and death.

The rebels in the South and the Copperheads in the North, may extol Gen. Lee as the finest soldier of their so called Confederacy, and a most gallant gentleman, but every right thinking man and the civilized world, will consider such terms when applied to him, in the same light as the term "first gentleman in Europe" that the admirers of George IV, applied to him in his life time, but who is now condemed as one of the greatest brutes and most heartless scoundrels that ever disgraced a throne.—*Miner's Journal.*

THE REBEL REFUGEES IN THE PROVINCES.—Those who hold the leaders and agents of the rebellion entirely guiltless of complicity with the [illegible] The editor of that journal not only repeats his assertion, that the leading rebels of Toronto—with a "Southern clergyman" at their head—held a carousal in honor of the assassination, but he adds that those of the rebels that did not participate in the debauch, were unable to conceal their satisfaction at hearing that President Lincoln had been murdered. The public opinion of the resident population compelled a change in their tone. But the first impulse of the ruffians was one of eutire concurrence in the justice and righteousness of the murderer's act. Everything, indeed, goes to prove that the *soi-disant* peace agents were so far privy to the conspiracy against the President's life, that they have all along freely predicted his murder. It is important that these facts should be borne in mind in settling the limits of any future amnesty. The rebel cut-throats who have been employed to hatch schemes of roberry and murder against us on foreign soil—the Thompsons, the Slidells, the Sanderses, the Masons, the Burleys and the Youngs—clearly rank with the class of outlaws whose crimes can neither be condoned nor forgotten.

A UNITED PEOPLE.—It really seems as if the sacrifice of Abraham Lincoln's life was providentially ordered, to bring about perfect unanimity among the people of this country. All partisan feeling has ceased among us. Every house in the land is a house of mourning. The common and universal grief has made us all brothers, sorrowing as for the loss of a beloved father. The consciences of those who once derided and abused Abraham Lincoln have been sorely smitten, and we believe there is a sincere determination that the head of the government, in a time of civil war, shall no longer be the object of partisan opposition. President Johnson, judging by present appearances, will be supported by the people with a degree of unanimity unknown since the time of Washington. The plotters of the late infamous crime have brought about a result they could never have dreamed of. They have united the loyal people as they have never been united before. In all measures necessary to finish the work of President Lincoln, President Johnson will have the support of all parties.—*Phila. Bulletin.*

PRESIDENT JOHNSON'S ADDRESSES.—Nothing could be more appropriate and becoming, in tone and sentiment, than the addresses which Mr. Johnson has been called on to make since the duties of the Presidency devolved upon him. They are weighty in manner and in matter. They indicate unmistakably that solemn sense of responsibility which is the best guarantee for the faithful discharge of his high trust. His reserve in speaking of specific acts of administration is especially considerate and wise. In declaring that he shall act upon each question as it may arise, and as it may at the time seem best, he lays down the golden rule of all wise statesmanship and gives strong assurance that the government will be administered with strict regard to the practical necessities and emergencies of the hour.

CAPTURE OF ALZEROTT.—A dispatch from Gen. Tyler, at the Relay House, Md., announces without qualification that George Alzerott, one of the accomplices of Booth in the assination of the President, has been captured. He is said to have been identified.

Alzerott, sometimes called Port Tobacco, is described as one of Booth's accomplices, in the order of Secretary Stanton, and a reward of twenty-five thousand dollars was offered for him. Although it would be more gratifying to announce the capture of the chief criminal, there is much gratification in this. If the arrest and charge are proven, the machinery of the crime may expect revelation; so that the great mystery which now annoys us will all be cleared up. And having one of those who are charged as accessories or principles, there is more encouragement that the prime criminall will be taken.

In answer to an address by a delegation of the Sons of Vermont who waited on him on Saturday, the President said, "He would say to the wealthy traitor, you must pay the penalty of your treason; and on the other side, to the misguided thousands who have been deluded and deceived, many of whom have paid the penalty with their lives and limbs, concilliation, forbearance, and clemency."

☞Secretary Stanton has offered a reward of $50,000 for the arrest of the murderer of ihe President, and $25,000 each for the capture of G. A. Alzerott and David C. Harold, two of Booth's accomplices. Gov. Curtin has offered a reward of $10,000 for the arrest of Booth within the State of Pensylvania.

☞Evidence accumulates of their having been a regular conspiracy to assassinate Vice President Johnson and every member of the cabinet. Many of the conspirators are known to the authorities, and as soon as it can prudently be done, their names will be given to the public."

The Funeral Ceremonies

Of our lamented President took place at Washington on Wednesday last, and were the most imposing ever seen in the Capital.

The time schedule for the transportation of the body to Springfield, Illinois, the former home of the President, is as follows:

Leave Washington, April 21, 8 a. m.
Arrive at Baltimore, April 21, 10 a. m.
Leave Baltimore, April 21, 3 p. m.
Arrive at Harrisburg, April 21, 8 20 p. m.
Leave Harrisburg, April 22, 11 a. m.
Arrive at Philadelphia, April 22, 4 30 p. m.
Leave Philadelphia, April 24, 4 a. m.
Arrive at New York, April 24, 10 a. m.
Leave New York, April 25, 4 p. m.
Arrive at Albany, April 25, 11 p. m.
Leave Albany, April 26, 4. p. m.
Arrive at Buffalo, April 27, 7 a. m.
Leave Buffalo, April 27, 10 10 a. m.
Arrive at Cleveland, April 28, 7 a m.
Leave Cleveland, April 28, midnight.
Arrive at Columbus, April 29, 7 30 a. m.
Leave Columbus, April 29, 8 p. m.
Arrive at Indiannapolis, April 30, 7 a. m.
Leave Indiannapolis, April 30. midnight.
Arrive at Chicago, May 1, 11 a. m.
Leave Chicago, May 2, 9:30 p. m.
Arrive at Springfield, May 3, a. m.

Thus far the schedule has been strictly adhered to.

At Harrisburg, Saturday last, [illegible] thousands viewed the remains in the Hall of the House of Representatives.

In Independence Hall, Philadelphia, it was estimated that 187,000 people looked upon the body.

CONCERNING THE ASSASSINATION.

LYNCH LAW.—Five Confederate deserters, who had taken the oath of allegiance, were lynched and hung at Indianapolis on the 15th, for expressing pleasure at the assassination of President Lincoln.

A SOUTHERN GIRL at school at Saratoga was expelled last Saturday for saying that was the happiest day of her life.

CASUALTY.—Andrew Bailey and William Crosby were almost instantly killed in Williamsburgh by the premature discharge of a cannon, with which they were firing a salute in memory of the President.

AT New Haven, on Saturday, a party of soldiers marched over to Fairhaven, where a treason-talker lived, called him out, and made him give a formal bond of $3,800 to appear when wanted, and then returned to camp.

HARVEY FORD, an old man in New Haven, was very much effected by the news of President Lincoln's decease, and after appearing much depressed all day, he dropped dead in the evening.

CHARLES A. BOYD, Esq., of North Providence, R. I., desires to be one of one hundred persons who will offer an additional reward of one hundred thousand dollars for the arrest of the murderer of Abraham Lincoln.

WE find this remarkable paragraph in a Western paper: "About eight miles from Shelbyville, Indiana, is the little town of Marietta, a place noted for nothing in particular, save the virulent type of copperheadism prevailing there. The reception of the dreadful news from Washington set the honest Democrats thereabouts crazy with joy. In the absence of a cannon they loaded and fired an anvil repeatedly, shouted, danced, sang, and in every possible manner gave expression to their demoniac joy, after which they constructed an effigy of President Lincoln, with a rude representation of the bullet-hole in his head, which they carried about the streets, a big ruffian following, and ringing a bell. The effigy was afterward burnt."

AT Camp Burnside, Indianopolis, on Wednesday, a soldier of the Forty-third remarked that he would "have a hoe-down" over the news of President Lincoln's assassination, and began frisking around, and indulging in extravagant demonstrations of joy. His comrades swung him up by the neck, so that his toes just touched the ground, and kept him there until he was black in the face, and his spirit was just fluttering on the borders of eternity. Others who expressed their gratification at the news were served likewise. Five, in all, were elevated.

A NOTORIOUS copperhead living in the vicinity of Waterbury, on hearing of the President's death displayed a flag with the words, "The Devil is dead," upon it. A party of young men proceeded to the residence of the scoundrel, and made a demand for the flag. The man denied having exhibited any; whereupon a rope was fastened about his neck and he was threatened with hanging unless he "showed his colors." He still stuck to the denial, but as he felt the halter drawn tighter about his neck he confessed his infamy and brought out the flag. After giving him a thrashing his visitors withdrew.

OFFICIAL BULLETIN!

J. WILKES BOOTH KILLED!

HARROLD CAPTURED!

ST. MARY'S COUNTY, MD., THE PLACE OF REFUCE.

Special Dispatch to the Bedford Inquirer.

WASHINGTON, April 27, 9:30 A. M.

Maj. Gen. Dix, New York:

J. Wilkes Booth and Harrold were chased from the swamps in St. Mary's county, Md., to Gammill's farm near Port Royal on the Rappahannock by Col. Baker's force. The barn in which they took refuge was fired. Booth was shot and killed, and Harrold captured. Booth's body and Harrold are now here.

E. M. STANTON.

SPEECH OF PRESIDENT JOHNSON.

The Crime of Treason and its Punishment

The following is a full report of the speech of President Johnson, delivered at Washington on Tuesday, week in reply to an address from the Illinois delegation:

"Gentlemen: I have listened with profound emotion to the kind words you have addressed to me. The visit of this large delegation to speak to me through you, sir, these words of encouragement I had not anticipated. In the midst of the saddening circumstances which surround us and the immense responbility thrown upon me, an expression of the confidence of individuals, and still more of an influential body like that before me, representing a great commonwealth, cheers and strengthens my heavily-burdened mind. I am at loss for words to respond. In an hour like this of deepest sorrow, were it possible to embody in words the feeling of my bosom, I could not command my lips to utter them. Perhaps the best reply I could make, and the one most readily appropriate to your kind assurances of confidence would be to receive them in silence. [Sensation.] The throbbing of my heart since the sad catastroyhe which has appalled us, cannot be reduced to words; and oppressed as I am with the new and great responsibility which has devolved upon and saddened me with grief, I can with difficulty respond to you at all. But I cannot permit such expressions of the confidence reposed in me by the people to pass without acknowledgement.

"To an individual like myself, who has never claimed much, but who has, it is true, received from a generous people many marks of trust and honor, for a long time, an occasion like this, and a manifestation of public feeling so well-timed, are peculiarly acceptable. Sprung from the people myself, every pulsation of the popular heart finds an immediate answer in my own. By many men in public life such occasions are often considered merely formal. To me they are real. Your words of countenance and encouragement sink deep in my heart; and were I even a coward I could not but gather from them strength to carry out my convictions of the right. Thus feeling, I shall enter upon the discharge of my great duty firmly, steadfastly [applause], if not with the signal ability exhibited by my predecessor, which is still fresh in our sorrowing minds. Need I repeat that no heart feels more sensibly than mine this great affliction.

"In what I say on this occasion, I shall indulge in no petty spirit of anger, no feeling of revenge. But we have beheld a notable event in the history of mankind. In the midst of the American people, where every citizen is sworn to obey law and observe the [illegible] the beloved of all hearts, has been assassinated; and when we trace this crime to its cause, when we remember the source whence the assassin drew his inspiration, and then look at the result, we stand yet more astounded at this most barbarous, most diabolical assassination. Such a crime as the murder of a great and good man, honored and revered, the beloved and the hope of the people, springs not alone from a solitary individual of ever so desperate wickedness. We can trace its cause through successive steps, without my enumerating them here, back to that source which is the cause of all our woes. No one can say that if the perpetrator of this fiendish deed be arrested he should not undergo the extremest penalty the law knows for crime; none will say that mercy should interpose. But is he alone guilty?

"Here, gentlemen you perhaps expect me to present some indication of my future policy. One thing I will say. Every era teaches its lesson. The times we live in are not without instruction. The American people must be taught—if they do not already feel—that treason is a crime and must be punished [applause]; that the Government will not always bear with its enemies; that it is strong not only to protect but to punish.—[Applause.] When we turn to the criminal code and examine the catalogue of crimes, we there find arson laid down as a crime with its appropriate malty; we find there theft and robbery, and murder given as crimes; and there, too, we find the last and highest of crimes—treason. [Applause.] With other and inferior offenses our people are familiar; but in our peaceful history treason has been almost unknown. The people must understand that it is the blackest of crimes, and will be surely punished. [Applause.]

"I make this allusion not to excite the already exasperated feelings of the public, but to point out the principles of public justice which should guide our action at this particular juncture, and which accord with sound public morals. Let it be engraven on every heart that treason is a crime, and traitors shall suffer its penalty. [Applause] While we are appalled overwhelmed at the fall of one man in our midst by the hand of a traitor, shall we allow men—I care not by what weapons—to attempt the life of the state with impunity? While we strain our minds to comprehend the enormity of this assassination, shall we allow the nation to be assassinated?

"I speak in no spirit of unkindness. I leave the events of the future to be disposed of as they arise, regarding myself as the humble instrument of the American people. In this, as in all things justice and judgment shall be determined by them. I do not harbor bitter or revengeful feelings toward any. In general terms, I would say that public morals and public opinion should be established upon the sure [illegible] inflexible principles of justice. [Applause.] When the question of exercising mercy comes before me, it will be considered calmly, judicially, remembering that I am the Executive of the nation. I know that men love to have their names spoken of in connection with acts of mercy, and how easy is to yield to this impulse. But we must not forget that what may be mercy to the individual, is cruelty to the state. [Applause.] In the exercise of mercy, there should be no doubt left that the high prerogative not used to relieve a few at the expense of the many. Be assured I shall never forget that I am not to consult my own feelings alone, but to give an account to the whole people. [Applause.]

"In regard to future course I will now make no professions no pledges. I have been connected somewhat actively with public affairs, and to history of my public acts, which is fair to you, I refer for those principles which have governed me heretofore, and will guide me hereafter.—In general I will say I have long labored for the amelioration and elevation of the great mass of mankind. My opinions as to the nature of popular government have long been cherished, and, constituted as I am, it is now too late in life for me to change them.

"I believe that Government was made for man, not man for Government. [Applause.] This struggle of the people against the most gigantic rebellion the world ever saw, has demonstrated that the attachment of the people to their Government is the strongest national defence human wisdom can devise. [Applause.] So long as man feels that the interests of the Government are his interests, so long as the public heart turns in the right direction, and the people understand and appreciate the theory of our Government, and love liberty, our constitution will be transmitted unimpaired. If the time ever comes when the people shall fail, the Government will fail, and we shall cease to be one of the nations of the earth.

"After having preserved our form of free Government, and shown its power to maintain its existence through the vicissitudes of nearly a century, It may be that it was necessary for us to pass through this last ordeal of intestine strife to prove that this Government will not perish from internal weakness, but will stand to defend itself against all foes and punish treason. [Applause.] In the dealings of an unscrutable Providence, and by the operation of the constitution, I have been thrown unexpectedly into this position.

"My past life, especially my course during the present unholy rebellion, is before you. I have no principles to retract. I defy any one to point to any of my public acts at variance with the fixed principles which have guided me through life. I have no professions to offer. Professions and promises would be worth nothing at this time. No one can foresee the circumstances that will hereafter arise. Had any man gifted with prescience four years ago, uttered and written down in advance the events of this period, the story would have seemed more marvellous than anything in the "Arabian Nights." I shall not attempt to anticipate the future. As events occur and it becomes necessary for men to act, I shall dispose of each as it arise, deferring any declaration or message until it can be written paragraph by paragraph in the light of events as they transpire.

A CHAPTER OF RECENT HISTORY.

President Lincoln and the Virginia Rebels.

SECRETARY SEWARD'S CONDITION

President Johnson.

THE PLOT OF THE ASSASSINS.

From the N. Y. Tribune.

WASHINGTON, April 20, 1865.

The following is the history of the authority recently given for the assembling of the Rebel Legislature of Virginia:

While President Lincoln was in Richmond he was waited upon by Judge John A. Campbell, who observed:

"I had an interview with Jefferson Davis, Benjamin and Breckinridge just before they left, and said to them: 'The military power of the Confederacy is broken. Its independence is hopeless. It only remains for us to make the best terms we can. The trouble is, the President of the United States cannot enter into negotiation with you; but he does recognize the States, and can confer with their regular authorities. Under the doctrine of State Rights, so universally held in the South, the troops from Virginia—the Confederate Government being a fugitive—will recognize the right of the Virginia Legislature to control them.—If you, Mr. Lincoln, will permit that body to convene, it will doubtless recall them from the field."

Campbell's arguments for this course were many and specious. The President was actuated by his absorbing desire for peace to listen attentively; but he said:

"Judge Campbell let us have no misunderstanding. The paper must be black and white, my only terms. And he immediately wrote the same propositions which Mr. Seward took from him to the Hampton Roads Conference:

I. The territorial integrity of the Republic.

II. No retraction of Executive or Congressional action on the subject of Slavery.

III. No armistice.

To these be added a forth condition, that, if leading Confederates still persisted in the war, now it had become so utterly hopeless, their property should be relentlessly confiscated.

Campbell prayed for a modification of third article, but the President was immovable. He said:

"We will not negotiate with men as long as they are fighting against us. The last election established this as the deliberate determination of the country."

On the steamboat which brought Mr. Lincoln down the James River, he wrote this order to Gen. Weitzel:

"You will permit the persons who call themselves the Virginia Legislature to convene in Richmond, for the purpose of withdrawing the Virginia troops from the Rebel army; but you will not allow them to use any treasonable language, or adopt any treasonable measures."

Without consulting with any person whatever, or advising any one of its contents, he sealed this document, and sent it to General Weitzel by a United States Senator.

But on the very day of his death, he received a letter from Judge Campbell, tinged with the usual Rebel insolence, ignoring altogether the proposition which the President had made to him in writing and urging:

"It is true that the military power of the Confederacy is destroyed, but the spirit of the Southern people still remains unbroken. If you want to conciliate them, it will be wise for you to grant an armistice, and necessary for you to treat leniently their leading public men, and seek their assistance!"

This was too much even for Mr Lincoln's good nature. He characterized Campbell's course as ungrateful and outrageous. Meanwhile, the capitulation of General Lee obviated the necessity of convening the Rebel Legislature, and he sent an order countermanding the call.

One of the President's last official acts was a deed of mercy towards his enemies. He expressly stated that he meant to give the leading Confederates an opportunity to leave the country. This telegram from Portland came to Washington:

'Beverly Tucker and Jacob Thompson will be here to-morrow in disguise, to leave on the steamer for Europe. What shall we do?"

Mr. Lincoln directed the authorities to let them go. A few hours later he fell by the assassin's bullet, and beside his death-bed a member of the Cabinet countermanded that order. Fortunately for their own lives, Thompson and Tucker did not come into the United States after the conspirators had murdered the only man who could have saved them from their doom.

Mr. Seward exhibits wonderful vitality, but his physicians have little hope that his mouth will ever recover its symmetry. It is likely to be awry, and probably power will be lacking entirely to close the lower jaw. Several days since the Secretary, with characteristic unselfishness wrote upon a slate: "For myself I care nothing; but the people should have been more watchful for their President.

Evidence disclose that there were ten conspirators in the plot; that at a meeting held in Memphis they selected by lot the assassin of the President. Our authorities have a letter which says: "It becomes your happy lot to destroy this tyrant. You can select the cup, the blade or the bullet; *but you know the cup has once been tried, and it failed.*"

The unhappy lady—the daughter of a New-England Senator—to whom Both was affianced, is plunged in profoundest grief; but with womanly fidelity, is slow to believe him guilty of this appalling crime, and asks with touching pathos, for evidence of his innocence.

President Johnson wisely determines to show the world, that in spite of this fearful tragedy, the protection of our Executive is not, even, to be in the bayonets of a guard, but in the love and vigilance of the people. He exposes himself in public places with the utmost indifference. A gentleman, meeting him on Wednesday, in the parlor of the kirkwood-House, asked:

"Mr. President, is it wise for you thus to jeopard yourself!"

He replied: "Yes. I have already been shot at twice, you remember, without injury. Threatened men live long."

There is no reason to doubt that President Johnson's general policy will be wise, besides, like all officials in this country, he is so directly subject to the judgment and desires of the people that he could not long pursue any contravening them.

There were complaints during his military administration in Tennessee, that he permitted himself to be surrounded and sometimes influenced by old political associates, not altogether good or pure men. But under this now and momentous responsibility he will doubtless, guard against that error.

The most sanguine Rebels will hardly hope to intimidate him. In the dark days which preceded Bragg's last invasion of Kentucky, Buell, then in command of the Army of the Ohio, was about to evacuate Nashville, Gov. Johnson implored, expostulated and stormed to no purpose.

He finally declared, under the solemnities of an oath, that if all the rest of the Army left, he would remain with his four Middle Tennessee regiments, defend the city to the last and perish in its ashes, before it should be given up to the enemy.

Buell then left a garrison, weich, though weak, proved sufficient to hold the capital of Tennessee.

Capture of Macon--Howell Cobb a Prisoner--Important Information Relative to the Murder of President Lincoln.

WAR DEPARTMENT,
WASHINGTON, April 24, 1865.

Maj. Gen. Dix, N. Y.:—A dispatch from Gen. Sherman states that Wilson held Macon on the the 30th, with Howell Cobb, G. W. Smith and others prisoners, but they claimed the benefit of my armistice and he has telegraphed to me, through the rebel lines, for orders.

I have answered him that he may draw out of Macon, and hold his command for further orders, unless he has reason to believe the rebels are changing the status to our prejudice.

This department has information that the President's murder was organized in Canada, and approved at Richmond. One of the assassins now in prison, who attempted to kill Mr. Seward, is believed to be one of the St. Albans raiders. E. M. STANTON,
Secretary of War.

Gov. Curtin About to Demand the Return of McCausland and Others for Trial in the Civil Courts.

HARRISBURG, April 25, 1865.

Gov. Curtin means to demand the rendition of McCausland, Gilmore and other rebel officers, concerned in the sacking and burning of Chambersburg, for trial on the charge of Arson and Robery, and it is confidently expected that President Johnson will require them to be surrendered. S.

The rumors which have been circulting for some days about negotiations between Sherman and Johnston have at length taken definite shape. A courier from Gen. Sherman arrived at Washington last Friday with the intelligence that that General had assumed the responsibility of arranging terms of peace with Gen. Johnston, and had agreed upon a [illegible] meeting between the hostile armies, and a truce of Gen. Sherman was disapproved by the President, by the Secretary of War, by Gen. Grant, and by every member of the cabinet. and he was ordered to resume hostilities immediately. Lieut. Gen. Grant left immediately, by a special steamer, to take supervision in person. A dispatch from Fortress Monroe announces his arrival at that place on Saturday. It is to be apprehended that these operations have given Jeff Davis time to make good his escape, with the plunder of the Richmond banks.

A BAPTIST clergyman from Bellingham, Massachusetts, preached by exchange in Milford last Sabbath morning. Neither in prayer nor sermon did he recognize the great woe that was oppressing the heart of every hearer. The omission was so clearly intentional, that at the close of the first service a committee of the church waited upon the unfaithful preacher, and ordered him to leave town immediately, which he did.

FILMORE'S HOUSE.—It is said that Ex-President Millard Filmore's house in Buffalo displayed no mourning, on Monday, in striking contrast with other houses in the vicinity. The people gathered a crowd and covered the front of the house with ink.

CALL AT
CRAMER & CO.'s
IF YOU WANT
CHEAP GOODS!
THERE YOU WILL FIND
A Good Stock;
ALL OF WHICH IS OFFERED
AT PRICES CORRESPONDING WITH
THE GREAT DECLINE.

April 7, 1865.

S. & W. SHUCK.
A GENERAL ASSORTMENT OF
STAPLE DRY GOODS, GROCERIES,
QUEENSWARE, A GREAT VARIETY OF SHOES for Ladies. Children, Men and Boys Shoes and Boots.—
HATS AND CAPS.
All descriptions of LEATHER.
500 CORDS OF TAN BARK WANTED.
apr. 8, 1864—tf.

WASHINGTON HOTEL.
BEDFORD, Pa..
ISAAC F. GROVE, Proprietor.

THE subscriber would respectfully announce to his friends in Bedford County, and the public generally that he has leased for a term of years, this large and convenient brick hotel, at the corner of Pitt and Julianna Streets, Bedford Pa., known as the WASHINGTON HOTEL, and formerly kept by Wm. Dibert.

This House is being thoroughly re-fitted and refurnished, and is now opened for the reception of guests. Visitors to the BEDFORD SPRINGS, and persons attending Court, will find this House a pleasant and quiet temporary home. Every attention will be paid to the accommodation and comfort of guests.

The TABLE will at all times be supplied with the best the markets afford. Charges will be moderate.

Extensive Stabling is attached to this Hotel, and a careful and competent Hostler will be in attendence.

Special attention will be paid to the accommodation of the farming community.

Coaches leave this House Daily, (Sundays excepted) at 6½ o'clock, A. M. and 2 o'clock P. M., to Dallas Station and Bloody Run. A coach will also day) for Somerset. The traveling public will find it decidedly to their advantage to stop with him.
ISAAC F. GROVE.
Bedford, April 7, 1865.

U. S. 7-80 LOAN.

By authority of the Secretary of the Treasury, the undersigned has assumed the General Subscription Agency for the sale of United States Treasury notes, bearing seven and three-tenths per cent. interest, per annum, known as the

SEVEN-THIRTY LOAN.

These Notes are issued under date of June 15th, 1865, and are payable three years from that time in currency or are convertible at the option of the holder into

U. S. 5-20 SIX PER CENT.
Gold-Bearing Bonds.

These bonds are worth a premium which increases the actual profit on the 7-30 loan, and its *exemption from State and municipal taxation, which adds from one to three per cent. more,* according to the rate levied on other property. The interest is payable semi-annually by coupons attached to each note, which may be cut off and sold to any bank or banker.

The interest amounts to

One cent per day on a				$50	note.
Two cents	"	"	"	$100	"
Ten	"	"	"	$500	"
20	"	"	"	$1000	"
$1	"	"	"	$5000	"

Notes of all the denominations named will be promptly furnished upon receipt of subscriptions, and the notes forwarded at once. The interest to the 15th June next will be paid in advance. This is the

ONLY LOAN IN MARKET

now offered by the Government, and it is confidently expected that its superior advantages will make it the

Great Popular Loan of the People.

Less than $200,000,000 of the loan authorized by the last Congress are now in the market. This amount, at the rate at which it is being absorbed, will all be subscribed for within four months, when the notes will undoubtedly command a premium, as has uniformly been the case on closing the subscriptions to other Loans.

In order that citizens of every town and section of the country may be afforded facilities for taking the loan, the National Banks, State Banks, and Private Bankers throughout the country have generally agreed to receive subscriptions at par. Subscribers will select their own agents, in whom they have confidence, and who only are to be responsible for the delivery of the notes for which they receive orders.

JAY COOKE,
SUBSCRIPTION AGENT, PHILADELPHIA.

SUBSCRIPTIONS WILL BE RECEIVED by the
1st NATIONAL BANK of HOLLIDAYSBURG.
FIRST NATIONAL BANK OF ALTOONA.
FIRST NATIONAL BANK of HUNTINGDON.
NATIONAL BANK OF CHAMBERSBURG.
RUPP, SHANNON & CO., Bedford.
REED & SCHELL, "
feb24:3m

STAND FROM UNDER!
CHEAP CORNER
COMING DOWN
WITH A CRASH.

J. B. FARQUHAR
Has been to the City purchasing his
SPRING STOCK,
and takes pleasure in stating he is fully prepared to sell at
A REDUCTION OF FROM
25 to 50 per cent.
ON FORMER PRICES.

We ask the public to examine our stock, as we are determined not to let any one under sell us.
COLONADE BUILDING,
J. B. FARQUHAR.

Brown Muslin 50 *cents,*
AT
CHEAP CORNER.
Calico Twenty-Five Cents,
AT
CHEAP CORNER.
Delaines Thirty-Five cents,
AT
CHEAP CORNER.
GOOD MACKEREL
IN
Barrels, Half Barrels, Quarters & Kits,
AT
FARQUHAR'S CHEAP CORNER,
EAST PITT STREET.
Bedford, April 7, 1865.

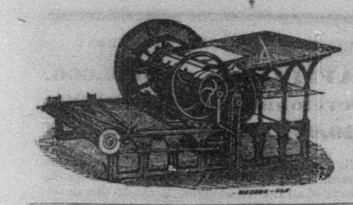
BEDFORD SELECT SCHOOL
FOR
YOUNG LADIES AND BOYS.

The Rev. S. J. BERLIN, A. M., proposes to reopen the Select School, in this place, (formerly taught by Prof. LYON,) on
On Tuesday, the 18th day of April, 1865.
TERMS—PER SESSION OF ELEVEN WEEKS:
FIRST CLASS.
The Common English Branches..... $6 00
SECOND CLASS.
Algebra, Nat. Philosophy, History, &c $7 00
THIRD CLASS.
Latin, Greek, and the higher branches..... $9 00
One-half the Tuition in advance, and the other before the close of the session.
S. J. BERLIN, Principal.
Bedford, Pa., April 7th.:3t

LIST OF CAUSES put down for trial at MAY TERM, 1865, (1st day.)

Samuel J. Way	vs. Dr. F. C. Reamer.
Mary Moser et al	vs. Josiah Miller.
Same	vs. Same.
Theodore Kinton	vs. Jos. Mortimore.
F. D. Beegle	vs. Wentz & Feather.
Sam'l Clark	vs. Wm. Sleek.

apl7 O.E. SHANNON, Pro't.



Bedford Inquirer.

BEDFORD, PA., FRIDAY, APRIL 28, 1865.

UNION MEETING.

A meeting of the Union men of Bedford county will be held in the Court House, on Tuesday evening of Court week, for the purpose of appointing a Delegate to the State Convention to nominate candidates for Auditor and Surveyor General. Let there be a full turn out of all the friends of the Union.

By order of the County Committee.

JOHN LUTZ, Sec'.

☞ An editor, having read in another paper that there is a tobacco which, if a man chews or smokes, will make him forget that he ows a shilling in the world, innocently concludes that many of his subscribers have been furnished with the article.

Va-le.

With this issue of the Bedford *Inquirer*, my connection with it terminates, having disposed of the establishment to Messrs Durburrow & Lutz. I withdraw with some regrets, to a more active field of editorial labor. The friends of the Inquirer who have so steadily and liberally sustained me during the past year will, without doubt, find it more deserving of their support and approval, under my successors than it ever was before. As to the results of my connection with the Inquirer personally and otherwise, on the whole they are not unsatisfactory to me. The business has much exceeded my expectations, the subscription list being about four hundred more than it was a year ago.

With the kindest wishes to all my patrons and to those who will greet them hereafter as Editors, I make my adieu.

B. F. McNEIL.

N. B. We shall remain in town for a few days, and our subscribers and others who wish to see us on business, will find us at the office of the INQUIRER. There are a great many friendly faces that it would rejoice us to see—provided, more especially, that there is mixed up with the "friendly faces," a sight at their—we don't like to say it, but we suppose we shall have to out with it—GREENBACKS!!!

☞ The attention of our readers is called to the prospectus of the Bedford County Mutual Oil Company, in this week's paper. They are hard at work boreing, and determined to strike Petroleum, &c., as soon as possible.

☞ Rev. Mr. Kirby, lately pastor of the M. E. Church in this place, was in town the first of the week, on a short visit. He is now located at Mifflin. His appearance here was the occasion of many friendly demonstrations.

THE PITTSBURG COMMERCIAL has been obliged to procure one of Hoe's fast four cylinder presses—their double cylinder, though capable of throwing off from three to four thousand copies an hour, not being equal to printing their large and rapidly increasing circulation.—The *Commercial* is one of the most enterprising and ably conducted papers in the State, always up to the times in its news and editorials. Its reports of the markets, the mining and oil interests is by far the fullest and most complete of any paper in Pittsburg. The price of the daily is ten dollars a year, the weekly only one dollar and a half per annum.

Ladies' Aid Society, of Bedford,

Forwarded, March 18, 1865, to the "Women's Penn'a. Branch of the U. S. Sanitary Commission," 1307, Chestnut Street, Phil'a., one box containing Hospital supplies. The following are the contents of the box:

8 Red Flannel Shirts.
10 Hospital Shirts.
14 Pillow cases.
37 Bandages.
1 pair of Woolen Stockings.
8 Handkerchiefs.
3 Cans of Tomatoes.
1 Can of Quinces.
1 Package of Newspapers.

Also, on the 31st of March, another box containing:

86 Bandages.
3 Flannel Shirts.
2 pairs of Flannel Drawers.
1 package of Newspapers.

The Ladies of the Society would be much indebted to their country friends, for contributions of Fruits, (either canned or dried,) so that they may be sent off for the use of the suffering soldiers in Hospitals.

MRS. A. KING, President.
MISS ELIZA H. KING, Sec. pro. tem.
MISS MARY F. BARCLAY, Cor. Sec.

At a meeting of this Society, April 21st, a committee was appointed and the following resolutions anopted:

Whereas, In view of the appaling crime that has bereaved us of our beloved Chief Magistrate, we, the members of the "Ladies' Aid Society" are met to express our sympathy with the patriots in the land, in a grief that has made our many hearts beat as one.

We mourn that the Lord who bestowed the blessing has so soon removed the gift; yet we offer, though in tears, our thanksgiving that unto this people, Abraham Lincoln was sent to be their leader through the thick darkness and perils of the night. That is past, and that to our nation has been given in the life of our last President, a record, so peerless in its stainless beauty that it, and it alone in our history, is worthy to be placed beside that of our first.

And while we regard with an abhorrence, whose expression language only fetters, this blackest deed in the annals of our infamous foe, we humbly lay our cause in the mighty hand of Him, who has said: "I will repay."

Therefore, we resolve as an expression of our sorrow, that we wear as a badge of mourning, a bow of crape, tied with the tri-color, on the left shoulder the space of ninety days.

ROSE GETTY,
LAURA WASHABAUGH,
ELIZA WATSON,
ELIZA W. BROWN,
Committee.

BROWN'S BRONCHIAL TROCHES, advertised in another column, are highly recommended for public speakers, and others, for the relief of colds and to clear the voice. Their efficacy is strongly attested by congressmen, clergymen and singers, who use them. Among the certificates to their merits we observe letters from Henry Ward Beecher, N. P. Willis, E. H. Chapin, and others of eminence.—*N. Y. Evening Post.*

Honors to the Martyr President.

Meeting in Woodberry.--Address by the Rev. Mr. Forney.

At a meeting of the citizens of Middle Woodberry township, held at the Methodist Episcopal Church in the town of Woodbury, on Monday evening, April 17, 1865, on motion, SAMUEL J. CASTNER was called to the chair, and Wm. S. Elder and Jacob S. Bassler, Vice Presidents, and Dr. Samuel H. Smith was appointed Secretary. On motion, John H. Wilkinson, Jacob Breneman, John C. Miller, Abr'm. L. Beckhoeffer and Jeremiah Mentzger, were appointed a committee to draft resolutions expressive of the feelings of the meeting. On the committee retiring, the Rev. Mr. Förney of Chambersburg was called upon to address the meeting, and taking the stand delivered the following very appropriate address:

LADIES AND GENTLEMEN: We are called together this evening under the most peculiarly solemn circumstances that have ever characterized an American audience. It is the acknowledged and inevitable lot of all men, whatever stations in life they are called to fill, sooner or later to die. In consequence of this universal and irrevocable sentence, the American people since the formation of their Government, have witnessed the departure of their most eminent statesmen and honored civil officers, and military captains. But it was in general the happy lot of these eminent men, quietly and peaceably, to close their eyes upon the scenes of their labors and triumphs, and without violence to be gathered to their fathers. But to-night we are convened to do honor to the memory of him, than whom none among the living or the more recently dead is so near the heart of this great nation, and who by violence cruel malignant, unprovoked, infernal violence was torn from the now bleeding affections of the American people.

In accepting the kind invitation of a committee of your citizens to appear before you this hour, to pronounce a eulogy—on the character of him over whose premature death a whole nation mourns, I am not insensible either to the honor conferred upon me, nor to my inability properly to discharge this solemn duty. By way of apology let me say that I knew our worthy Chief Magistrate alone in his public capacity as President of the United States: But it is in that capacity that he has especially endeared himself to the common people. I have not at any time even consecutively read his life, and have been obliged to prepare this brief panegyric without a single document relative to his character, life and public actions with me. If therefore I should not be as minute in details, or as prolix and accurate in dates and statements of the various prominent events in his life as might be desirable, you will know to trace it to the proper cause. It is a maxim that the dead should be well spoken of. And this entire legend is contained in the expressive word *eulogy*, by which we designate our orations for the departed. So that whatever may have been the faults of this truly great man, let us in the spirit of generous patriotism cast the mantle of the deep flowing Lethe upon them, and honor his memory as becomes his station and his sterling merits.

The early history of our late President, like that which characterizes all great men, is marked with features of special interest. The prominent lineaments of his character in *public* life were early and distinctly visible in his *private* life. He was in his youth constantly inured to such dangers, toils and hardships as were peculiarly calculated to prepare him for the delicate and onerous duties of his brilliant public career. Thrown upon his own resources while but a lad, he has gradually carved his own way through the almost insuperable difficulties which surrounded him, until he reached the very pinacle of earthly fame, and the highest summit of human ambition. He has thus passed from almost the lowest, and through every intermediate, to the very highest stratum of American society. His enviable position before the American people, and before the nations of the earth, and his eminently felicitous and brilliant career are a striking comment upon the genius of our benignant institutions. More loudly than words can possibly express it, do they declare to the world that merit, and not the accidents of birth and pedigree constitutes the truly great men of the world. In his minority he was faithfully obedient to the Divine injunction, "In the sweat of thy brow thou shalt eat thy bread." For some time the prospective President was engaged in the common avocation of the yeoman. Subsequently he was running a barge on the Ohio and Mississippi rivers. At the breaking out of the Black Hawk war he acted as a commissioned officer in one of the companies of his adopted State. After he had arrived at his majority we find him for a short time engaged in the mercantile business, on a scale commensurate with his means. During his leisure hours he assiduously devoted himself to the study of law, bringing to the difficult work of self culture nothing but that untiring industry, indomitable energy, and persistant purpose which ever marked the man. It was here that he laid the foundation for his subsequent eminent and successful career. After being admitted to the bar, he rose rapidly to a place of distinction among his brethren of the legal profession. Though never dazzling and brilliant, he was strong and inflexible, able and lucid as an attorney and advocate. Men of the most comprehensive and eminent talents have long since ranked him among the foremost in the legal fraternity. Others have been his superiors in all the ornaments of rhetorical declamation, but for simple, sound, logical and irrefragable reasoning, he was inferior to few of his generation. From the bar, as a natural and almost inevitable sequence, he entered the political arena. Destitute of the feelings, instincts and passions of a mere partizan, he was nevertheless a faithful, efficient and lucid expounder of the distinctive principles of the party under whose banner he enrolled his name. Some of the most imperishable laurels that encircle his brow were gathered in this field. Though unsophisticated in the cunning artifices so common among that class of men, he was still able, by the superior strength of his positions to vanquish his political opponents. He was more inclined to the investigation of the elementary and fundamental elements of the questions involved in the contest than of the subsidary or collateral issues. This fact marks one of the peculiarities of his political career. It was of such special advantage to him that even his defeats, in the final assize of the people at the ballot box, were the elements out of which his subsequent triumphs were wrought. Seldom did he advance so rapidly and rise so triumphantly as after his apparent reverses. In no instance in his life is this more palpable than in his memorable debate with the Hon. Stephen A. Douglas and his subsequent triumph at the Presidential election of 1860. His political views were also remarkably comprehensive. He was in no sense of the word a petty or local politician. For even when more exclusively devoted to local politics, his disposition to sound all questions to the bottom brought him in contact with the characteristic elements of national politics. He drank from the very proto-fountain of our institutions, and hence seemed thoroughly permeated with the genius of our political principles. Instead of being a mere excrescence of the political body, and representing a particular development of our political life, he was rather the visible, objective reality of the occult plastic power of governmental principles. Hence he was characteristically national. His speeches on home or state politics, applied to national politics. His sectional battles in Illinois for the Senatorship, were his contests for the highest office in the gift of the nation. And when the presidential campaign of 1860 opened his battles were already won, and the coronet of victory even then encircled his immortal brow. Nor did he fail to comprehend the nature of the vantage over his antagonist, though ostensibly defeated, or seem unconscious of the results of that hardly contested campaign. For one of his sage remarks to an intimate friend revealed the prescience of his soul, wherein he stated it as his conviction, that the issues of the campaign of 1860, were decided in the campaign for U. S. Senator, in the previous year. But probably little did he then think that the honest politician of Illinois should stand, in that memorable contest, as the representative of the principles he had so faithfully advocated.

His character as a statesman has partly appeared in his life as a politician. By a statesman we mean more than simply one employed in public or state affairs. To us the term designates one who clearly comprehends the fundamental principles upon which the state rests, who is expert in the application of these principles under the various developments of political life, and who with skill and promptitude can regulate the interest of the national community, and adjust them to the various exigencies of international relations. We do not claim the *highest* character and order of statesmanship for him whom we are here to honor to-night, yet comprehensively his superiors in the existing generation are not numerous. The Hon. W. H. Seward, who also sleeps through the hand of the cruel assassin, may be taken as a medel of a statesman. Able, acute, far-sighted and comprehensive, he had no superior in America and few if any in the world. How nearly his excellency approximated to the Hon. Secretary we shall not undertake to say; but we patiently wait to hear whether his own peculiar genius was not as efficient in safely guiding all the interests of the state, in his high position, as that of any other individual. Moreover his opportunities and facilities for developing the characteristic qualities of the statesman were not as numerous and ample as those of others who stand out conspicuously in the history of the American people. Though this worthily honored man did not enjoy the facilities for acquiring a scientific or classical education he nevertheless attained to considerable eminence as a popular orator. To the unlettered he was the man of simple words and clear easy sentences, while the depth of his ideas and conceptions required the more cultivated and enlarged faculties of the learned to fathom them. His style, like the whole character of the man, was characterized by peculiar firmness. Lucid in all his most technical expositions, he never condescended to the use of mere ornament for the want of sound argument. He was characteristically brief when the subject permitted it, yet sufficiently prolix when the occasion required it. His style was somewhat nervous and bold, his voice clear, full and round, readily sweeping over the hidden chords of the heart, and sweetly constraining the mind to assent to his views.

His fame as an orator, however, never shone so brilliantly as to constitute a marked characteristic. He was too much rounded in his entire nature, for any one quality to become distinctive. But like all his other qualities, there were times when this alternated and became conspicious. A few winters before he came to Washington to control more directly the destinies of this great Republic, he was engaged, in the New England States, in delivering lectures, at $2 or $3 per night. After he had taken his seat in the chair of the Father of his Country, he permitted only those characteristics of his nature to shine, which were there brought more immediately into exercise. Though some of his public documents were model papers in every particular, yet he was no more the lawyer, the politician, the disputant, the statesman, the orator, or either particularly, but eminently *the President*. It does not seem necessary to say much of him in this capacity before an American audience. During the last four years he has been so prominently before the American people, all his actions have been so critically scrutinized that any minute analysis would be superflous. That the capacities and abilities which he brought to this most responsible task were adequate to the occasion is universally conceded. We ask not wherein his administration has been at fault, but in what particular could it have been changed for the better.

Through the darkest and most difficult period of our whole history he has guided the ship of state with a success seldom equalled in the times of profound peace. We are not accustomed to look for absolute perfection in any human agent, but we may safely say that his administration will yet be admitted by the best men as characterized by the loftiest administrative genius. I can name no executive officer, since the days of George Washington, who is more generally recognized as an agent in the hands of Providence, than our lamented President. And when the various purposes of Providence are more fully developed we shall regard him as one of its most honored and efficient instrumentalities. Generous and mild as he was, these characteristics were blended with a degree of firmness truly admirable. Immovable when convinced he was right, he still possessed a magnanimity of soul which lent a charming grace to his indomitable purpose. Even in his high position he never forgot or despised his humble extraction. He was eminently a man of the people and for the people. Humanitarian in an eminent degree, the great object of his life seemed to be the ameleoration of the condition of all men. And yet so tenacious of political principles that he was ever solicitous to conform his actions to the fundamental law of the land, even at the expense of his own particular views. And even when Providence unmistakably directed him in an apparently clear and evident course, he seemed reluctant to depart from the more general construction of that instrument, so that it was not a blind, passionate following of his own preconceived views, but a calm and enlightened acquiescence in the developments of the purposes of the Great Ruler of nations, that actuated him in the most prominent acts of his administration. Nor would he swerve from any position which he might thus be directed to take—but he stood firm and immovable, as a rock, patiently waiting until the nation through suffering might learn the same lessons of Providence. But his firmness was peculiar in its nature. It was not that obstinate firmness, which yielding, breaks, but what might appropriately be called elastic stability. Allied to this is the persistency which characterized the prosecution of his purposes. Doubtless the hardships and toils of his early life impressed this quality upon his mind. He had been taught by long experience that *labor omnia vincit*—perseverance is essential to final success—and was therefore not disheartened when his first effort was not crowned with the desired results. But all these characteristics were at last crowned, as we have reason to believe, by christian virtues. Never does a public man appear to such good advantage, as when, with all his sterling qualities, he stands out before the world as a truly pious man.

The fact that he was assassinated in the Theatre may have a tendency to darken, in the minds of some, his religious character. But where we remember the fact that our public men, members of all the different Churches, are in the habit of visiting such places of amusement, it should not have the effect of weakening our faith in him as a Christian man, or darken our hopes of his immortality in Paradise. It is well known that in his official capacity he always gave his influence in favor of true piety, and that on a few occasions he directly appealed to the divine agency in justification of his course in administering the civil and militara affairs of the government. But though it was widely believed for some time that he had consecrated himself to his Divine Master, and also publicly stated that much of his time in the Presidential Mansion was devoted to private communion with his God, it was not until recently that he made a formal confession of the fact to any individual beyond his immediate family circle. Some months ago a christian gentleman from the West had occasion to visit Washington on business with the President. Before his departure from home for the Capitol his Pastor requested him to ask the President the common, yet important question, Whether he loved Jesus. The gentleman proceeden to Washington and had an interview with the executive, and after he had transacted his business he turned to the President and said, I have been requested by an eminent minister from Illinois, to ask you whether you love Jesus. The President as though much pleased at the opportunity of confessing his faith in and love for the worlds Saviour, straightened himself up and replied as follows—When I left my home in Springfield, feeling the weight of the responsibilities about to rest upon my shoulders, I requested the people to pray for me. Then I was not a Christian. About a year ago my son died. That was the severest stroke that I ever received. Then I was not a Christian. But when I went to Gettysburg at the consecration of the National Cemetry and looked upon the graves of the hundreds and thousands of brave and loyal men who suffered and died for the Government, then and there I fully consecrated myself to God. I do love Jesus. Such was the confession of that tongue now cold and stiff in death. And it is a fact that of those who knew him best both in private and public life there is none that has ever endeavored to asperse his moral character.—From his own home in Springfield have never emanated the calumnies with which his bitterest enemies have tried to tarnish his moral character. He has, in his adopted State, gained the epithet of honest. And the poet says: An honest man is the noblest work of God.

He was proverbial for jokes, but his jokes, always so appropriate, possessed a point and force that made him invincible. He, thereby often gained and held a complete mastery over his opponent. He had few personal enemies, but his enemies were bitter. Enmity with them was a sort of gnawing frenzy, that could not be restrained, but would often evaporate in the characteristic expressions of the foul act which terminated his life. He also wore his many honors with a degree of meekness and humility, rarely equalled. And as they rested so gentle and gracefully upon his living brow, so may the laurel chaplets which a weeping nation shalll twine, rest upon his cold and silent form.

He has gone. By the assassins hand he is ruthlessly torn from the affections of the people. In the hour, too, of our country's triumph are we called to wipe the blood from that fatal wound, and lay him in the silent tomb. Never was the heart of this great nation so suddenly arrested in its rapid pulsations, as when the electric wires, frought with the painful nows, revealed their dreadful secret. But he has gone down with all his honors. The laurels which years of fidelity to his country's interests have accumulated, are verdant as ever. In his long career he never waned, and the manner and time of his death but insure the immortality of his earthly fame and glory. In his death we have not sustained a mere party loss, nor are we to-night mourning with a partizan sorrow. The whole loyal north, of every order, name and party, with a few miserable exceptions, is convulsed with the most profound sorrow. The death of no public man since the days of Washington has been so universally felt. And as we thus honor him with our tears of heartfelt sorrow, we do it with the consciousness that he has deserved well of his countrymen. In the manner of his death we have a striking comment on the truth that sin is the cause of death. And as we close the door of his sepulchre—thousands and thousands of hearts shall say, Palsied be the arm, accursed the wretch that assassinated Abraham Lincoln.

The following are the resolutions adopted:

WHEREAS: That our hearts have been made sad and sorrowful by this our most unspeakable loss in the assassination of our beloved President, Abraham Lincoln,

Resolved, That the death of such a pure patriot and able executive would under any circumstance be a great loss to the nation, but under such circumstances as the present, being engaged in crushing a most formidable rebellion, and was at the point to realize the reward for his indefatigable toil, to see this country re-established to its former greatness, that his sudden departure is the greatest calamity which has befallen this nation since our trouble commenced.

Resolved, That although our loss is great, yet what is loss to us, will be gain to him, and he will receive the reward and happiness which awaits every righteous and pious ruler of a nation.

Resolved, That our sympathies are with the bereaved family, with a mourning nation, and although a great man was slain by a wicked hand, yet still we pray to God to relieve this bereaved family and nation from further trouble.

Resolved, That we recommend to the citizens to wear, as a respect of tribute, the usual badge of mourning for thirty days.

Resolved, That our thanks are due to Rev. Forney for his oration delivered to the meeting.

Resolved, That these resolutions, as well as the address delivered by the Rev. Forney, ce published in the county papers.

Signed by the Committee.

AN EXTRAORDINARY COMBINATION.—The arrangement effected between Thayer & Noyes' Circus and Van Amburgh & Co's Menagerie by which these two well known and highly popular companies have united their forces and exhibit in one tent for a single admission fee, results in presenting to the public such an entertainment as is worthy to be seen, and should receive a degree of patronage commensurate with the magnitude of the enterprise and the liberality with which the managers of the two establishments are carrying out their plans. The outfit of the double concern is said to be magnificent in the extreme, a gorgeous chariot, new cages and harness, superb horses and splendid trappings combining to produce a most brilliant effect as they move through the country. The enormous elephant "Hannibal," seventy years of age and weighing 15,000 pounds, is attached to the Menagerie and will loom up hugely in the grand procession as it enters town. The collection of living wild animals includes an infinite variety of rare and curious beasts and birds from every part of the globe, presenting a grand exposition of animated nature which is as instructive as it is interesting. We are assured that the equestrian and gymnastic performances, given in connection with the display of wild beasts, will be of the most dashing character, and from the extent of the troupe and the celebrity of many of the performers, there can be no doubt that this department of the mammoth exhibition will be eminently satisfactory. Dr. J. L. Thayer, who treats his patients with alopathic doses of fun and jollity, officiates as principal humorist, and all persons suffering from the blues, indigestion or chronic meaness, will do well to give his remedies a trial, while those who are well will feel a good deal better after giving him a call. The combination will visit this place on Friday, May 5, 1865.

DIED.

On the 10th inst., in Pattonsville, Bedford county, Mrs. MARY STONER, daughter of Abraham Weisel, Esq., in the 27th year of her age.

In Bloody Run, April 17th, Miss SARAH S. BARNDOLLAR, aged 20 years, 9 months and 5 days.

This young lady was a member of the Presbyterian Church in Bedford. Her piety was simple and earnest. She was remarkably gentle, patient and affectionate. After long affliction she has entered into the joy of her Lord.

New Advertisements.

PUBLIC SALE
OF
VALUABLE REAL ESTATE.
J. ALSIP, Auctioneer.

The subscriber will offer at public sale on FRIDAY the 2d day of June, 1865, one of the

Best and Most Desirable Farms

in Bedford township, Bedford county, Pa., situate about one mile from the Hollidaysburg Pike, containing

105 ACRES and 20 PERCHES,

and all of first class limestone land, all under a high state of cultivation. The improvements are:

New Two Story Brick House,
New Bank Barn,

with Carriage House and other out buildings, and a well of never failing water near the door;

A New Saw Mill,

in good order, and in a fine neighborhood for timber.

FRUIT:

The undersigned has a lease of eight years of two rows of Apple Trees on the mansion tract of Philip Zimmers, dec'd.

There is a young orchard of choice fruit on the premises, and peaches of the best quality.

There are about 75 acres cleared of which 15 acres are meadow of the very best quality, the balance is well timbered.

A visit to this property by persons wishing to purchase will pay them amply for their trouble. This valuable farm is situate about 3½ miles north of Bedford.

Terms easy—which will be made known on the day of sale. PHILIP ZIMMERS.

ap28

BEDFORD HALL ASSOCIATION.

The Stockholders of the BEDFORD HALL ASSOCIATION are hereby notified that the annual election for five Trustees of said association will be held at the Odd Fellows Hall, in Bedford Borough on MONDAY the FIRST day of MAY, 1865, between the hours of one and three o'clock, P. M., of said day. Notice is also given that the trustees of said association have declared a semi-annual dividend of five per centum upon the capital stock which the stockholders can receive by calling upon the Treasurer, JOHN R. JORDAN.

apr28.-1t S. L. RUSSELL, Secretary.

WASHINGTON HOUSE,
No 709 CHESTNUT STREET,
PHILADELPHIA.

This Hotel is pleasantly situated on the North side of Chestnut st., a few doors above Seventh.

Its central locality makes it particularly desirable to persons visiting the City on business or pleasure.

ap28:3m CHAS. M. ALLMOND, Manager.

ADMINISTRATOR'S NOTICE.
Estate of William Penrose, late of Napier township, deceased.

Letters of administration on said estate having been granted by the Register of Bedford county to the subscriber, residing in St. Clair township, all persons having claims or demands against the said estate are requested to make them known to him without delay, and those indebted are notified to make immediate payment.

ap28 CYRUS PENROSE, Adm'r.

ADMINISTRATOR'S NOTICE.
Estate of Mrs. Barbara Bassler, late of Middle Woodberry township, deceased,

Notice is hereby given that letters of Administration have been granted to the undersigned, residing in said township, by the Register of Bedford county, on said estate. All persons indebted to said estate will make immediate payment, and those having claims against the same are requested to present them forthwith for settlement.

ap28:6t SAMUEL BASSLER, Adm'r.

PROSPECTUS
OF THE
Bedford County Mutual Oil Company.

Capital Stock.....$150,000.
Par Value of Shares.....$1.00.

No Favoritism. Every Subscriber on the Ground Floor.

The property of the above named company, which is about being organized under the mining laws of Pennsylvania, consists of the following valuable territory, to wit:

1. A lease of one-half acre, known as "No. 3," on the Tenney and Storrow purchase, on Cherry Run, Venango county, Pa., just above the celebrated "Reed" well and within a stone's throw of a well just struck, flowing at present 100 barrels per day. A new derrick erected upon the lot. One half the oil to the company.

2. A lease of one half acre, in close proximity to the above, known as "No. 6," on the Tenney and Storrow purchase on Cherry Run. New derrick erected upon the lot. One half the oil to the company.

3. The refusal for sixty days, of a lease on Sugar Creek, of two acres of ground; five-eighths of the oil to the company.

4. Seven acres in fee simple on the waters of Ritchey Run, one mile from its junction with the Allegheny, about the same distance from the Fox and Widel well, owned by the "Stump Island Oil Company." All flat, boreable territory, at present under cultivation, with a good frame house upon it.

5. Three acres in fee simple on the Allegheny river, just below the mouth of the Clarion river. There is room on this tract for a half dozen wells.

The "Allegheny and Clarion River Oil Company," of Philadelphia, are now sinking several wells immediately opposite this property, with excellent prospects of success.

In presenting the above basis to the public, it is confidently believed that it cannot be excelled by that of any other company yet organized. The two leases on Cherry Run are themselves worth more than the certificates of many companies which profess to be based upon a million capital. The Cherry Run region has proved to be the surest oil-producing territory yet discovered. Nine-tenths of the wells bored on this stream have been successful. The great "Reed" well, flowing 375 barrels per day, the "Mountain" well flowing 400, and in fact nearly all of the large wells yet struck, are located on Cherry Run.

It is proposed to sell a sufficient number of shares to pay for the territory and to raise working capital for its development, at the low price of *twenty-five cents per share, thus placing every subscriber to this fund on the ground-flour, and giving each subscriber a pro rata interest in the territory, engines, and other property of the company*, as well as the shares of stock remaining unsold after the purchase money and working capital are raised. From the nature of the leases boring upon them must be commenced within sixty days from the 20th of April, 1865, which is a sufficient guaranty that the company will proceed without delay to the development of its territory.

The following named persons are authorized to receive subscriptions to this valuable stock.

Jacob Reed, B. F. Meyers, } Bedford Borough.
Isaac D. Earnest, Bedford tp.
Henry F. Smith, St. Clair.
J. H. Schell, Schellsburg.
J. J. Barndollar, Bloody Run.
Richard Langdon, Hopewell.
S. S. Fluck, Saxton.

J. B. FARQUHAR,
ap28 Treasurer pro tem.

628. HOPKINS' 628.
Hoop Skirt Manufactory,
No. 628 Arch st. above 6th., PHIL'A.
WHOLESALE AND RETAIL.

The most complete assortment and best quality and styles of Ladies', Misses' and Children's Hoop Skirts, in the City. Those of "Our Own Make," are gotten up expressly to meet the wants of First Class Retail Trade,—embracing all the new and desirable styles, sizes, lengths and size waists, in trail and plain SKIRTS, from 19 to 56 springs, from 33 to 44 inches long, and 2¼, 2½, 2¾, 3, 3¼, 3½, and 3½ yards round the bottom; making more than a hundred varieties for Ladies; in Misses' and Children's Skirts we are beyond all competition; all that are made by us have stamped on the kid pad "Hopkins' Hoop Skirt Manufactory, No. 628 Arch street, Philad'a., and are warranted to give satisfaction.

☞ Agents for the "NEW FLEXIBLE" Skirt, the most pliable Hoop Skirt made, equal to Bradley's "Duplex Eliptic" Skirt, and at much lower prices.

Also, constantly in receipt of a full assortment of good Eastern made Skirts which are being sold at very low prices.—Kid padded and metalic fastened 16 springs 85 cents, 20 springs $1,26 springs $1 15, 30 springs $1 25 and 40 springs $1 50. Skirts made to order, altered and repaired. *Terms Cash—One Price Only.* For circular containing catalogue of styles, lengths, sizes and Prices, call at or address by mail, inclosing stamp for postage,

"HOPKINS' HOOP SKIRT MANUFACTORY,
No. 628 ARCH Street, Philadelphia."

ap28:2m

LIST OF GRAND JURORS

Drawn for MAY TERM, 1st Monday, 1st day, A. D. 1865:

James C. Devore, (Foreman,) Wilson Johnson, Franklin Diehl, Benjamin Hines, Jesse Wright, Daniel K. Barley, Amos Harbaugh, Jacob Koontz, W. W. Laney, Samuel Burger, William Winegardner, Daniel Clark, John Krell, Henry Fluck, Samuel James, William Gorsuch, Jacob Semler, William Dunlap, John Alsip, Jacob Stuft, Harry Drollinger, Daniel Swartzwelder, Daniel Fetter.

LIST OF PETIT JURORS drawn for same Term:

Henry Shaffer, Geo. W. Gump, Samuel Steel, Alvey Boylan, Frederick Schnably, Henry Cook, Rudolph Hoover, John Yont (of Jac), John Hughes, William Crisman, William Lingenfelter, David Evans, William Keyser, A. W. Mower, Jacob C. Albright, Samuel Bossler, Isaac Iams, Adam Zembower, Geo. Hartle, Henry Fluck, Geo. W. Bowser, William Lowry, Joseph Mars, Daniel Staler, Amos M. Berkhimer, Adam Geller, Isaac Earnest, Henry Whetstone, John W. Crisman, Thos. Gillam, Jr., Bartley Hughes, Joseph Foller, Isaac Tharp, William Elder, Joseph Griffith, Solomon Shrader, John Amos, Sr., Washington Miller.

Drawn and Certified at the Commissioners' Office, February 14th, A. D. 1865.

ap7 JOHN G. FISHER, Clerk.

AUDITOR'S NOTICE.

The undersigned Auditor appointed by the Orphans' Court of Bedford County, to make distribution of the balance of the fund in the hands of Henry Whetstone, Administrator of the estate of Daniel Means, dec'd, to and among the heirs and persons legally entitled to receive the same, will attend to the duties of his appointment, on Tuesday the 25th day of April inst., at his office in the Borough of Bedford, when and where all parties interested can attend.

ap28:2t E. M. ALSIP, Auditor.

GRAND CONSOLIDATION FOR 1865.

THAYER & NOYES'
UNITED STATES CIRCUS,
—WITH—
VAN AMBURGH & CO'S
MAMMOTH MENAGERIE
—AND—
EGYPTIAN CARAVAN,
In one Grand Consolidation, both Companies Exhibiting in One Tent for One Price of Admission.

It will be readily seen by the most superficial observer that the combination of two such establishments must result in an *ensemble* which it would be the height of folly for any other parties to compete with, while imitation is entirely out of the question. This is emphatically THE MOST COLOSSAL EXHIBITION OF THE NINETEENTH CENTURY.

VAN AMBURGH & CO'S MENAGERIE,
The present Season contains
THE GREATEST VARIETY
—OF—
EXTREMELY RARE ANIMALS
To be found in any collection extant, including several
Species never before Exhibited
At one time in any Zoological Institution in Europe or America. These were all secured under the personal supervision of the
Great Van Amburgh, himself.
The Collection includes among other
REMARKABLE ZOOLOGICAL FEATURES
THE WAR ELEPHANT, HANNIBAL,
The largest quadruped in Europe or America; the only
Two-Humped Bactrian Camel,
that has been seen in this country for thirty-six years; the only Isabel, or

WHITE HIMALAYA BEAR
Ever seen in America, and the second one ever exhibited in any country; the only South American Tapir, or
HIPPOPOTAMUS,
Of the New World in the country; the first
POO AH, OR SLOTH BEARS,
That have been in the United States for fifteen years; the first
SPOTTED AXIS DEER
Ever brought to this country, with an infinite number of other
LIVING WILD BEASTS
—AND—
RARE AND CURIOUS BIRDS,
The whole forming a grand
EXPOSITION OF ANIMATED NATURE
Without parallel on this continent.

THAYER & NOYES'
GREAT UNITED STATES CIRCUS,
Comprising
THE FINEST TROUPE OF MALE AND FEMALE
Equestrian and Gymnastic Artists,
In the country, together with
THE MOST SPLENDID STUD
—OF—
PERFORMING HORSES
In the world. The
Brilliant Arenic Performances
Will be under the immediate Direction of
DR. JAMES L. THAYER,
The favorite Son of Momus, the greatest Humorist of the age, and
MR. CHARLES W. NOYES,
The most successful horse trainer living, who at each entertainment will introduce
GREY EAGLE, JR.,
The best Trick Horse in the world. Messrs. Thayer & Noyes will be supported by
MR. JAMES COOKE,
The celebrated English Clown and Jester, and the
MOST COMPLETE CIRCUS COMPANY
Now traveling

THE GORGEOUS PROCESSION
Formed on entering each place of Exhibition will surpass in splendor anything of the kind ever seen in this country. It will be headed by the
COLOSSAL GOLDEN CHARIOT
Or, Mythological Car of the Muses.
Drawn by 12 SPOTTED ARABIAN HORSES, containing
Prof. TOM CANHAM'S BAND,
Followed by the Carriages, Vans and Performing Horses of THAYER & NOYES' CIRCUS, and all the highly Decorated Cages of VAN AMBURGH & CO'S MENAGERIE, drawn by the most beautiful horses ever collected in America

THE PERFORMING ANIMALS
Consisting of
Lions, Tigers and Leopards
Will be manipulated by a Pupil of
Van Amburgh, the Original Lion King!
For the especial delectation of the Juveniles, Mr. C. W. Noyes will introduce the wonderful
Performing Monkey, "Signor Victor,"
Which was the sensation of New York last Winter. Each entertainment will commence with a
GRAND ORIENTAL ENTREE,
And conclude with the laughable performances of Dr. Thayer's Comic Mules,
UNCLE SAM AND DICK.
The Monster Combination
WILL EXHIBIT AT
Bedford, May 5th,
AFTERNOON at 1, and EVENING at 7 p. m.
Admission 50 cts., Children under 12 years half Price.

PUBLIC SALE OF
Valuable Real Estate.

There will be sold, on SATURDAY, May 6th, 1865, one of the

MOST DESIRABLE FARMS

In Friends Cove, situate on the waters of Cove Creek, in Colerain township, Bedford county, containing

Two Hundred and Ninety-Six Acres

of first class Limestone Land, all under a high state of cultivation.

The improvements are a

TWO STORY LOG HOUSE, well finished,

New Bank Barn, with wagon shed attached, Stone Spring House, with a Spring of never failing water near the house, good Tenant House and Stable, Dry House, and other outbuildings. It is conceded that there is the best selection of Fruit on this property of any in the county, consisting of Apples, Pears, Peaches, Cherries and Plums.

There is also a fine Mill Site on this property, which makes it still more valuable.

There is about 280 acres cleared and under good fence, with about 30 acres of the finest meadow in the county. The balance of the land is well timbered. A visit to this property by persons wishing to purchase a good property will pay them amply for their trouble. Any persons wishing information in regard to this property can call on JOHN ALSIP, of Bedford, or on the subscriber.

If the property is not sold before the day above mentioned, it will be then offered on that day at public outcry.

Terms easy, which will be made known on the day of sale.

mar10:ts JOHN STONE.

NOTICE OF INQUISITION.—Whereas, Anna Rininger, widow of Henry Rininger, late of St. Clair township, deceased, presented a petition setting forth that the said Henry Rininger lately died intestate, leaving a widow, the said Anna, and issue six (6) children, to wit: Malinda, intermarried with Martin Blackburn, residing in Cedar county, Iowa; Joseph Rininger, in Cedar county, Iowa; George Rininger, residing in Bedford county, Pa.; John Rininger, Jeremiah Rininger, and Etlen Rininger, residing in Cedar county, Iowa, all of who are minor's and have for their Guardian (*ad litema*) William Clark; that said intestate died seized in his demesne as of fee, of and in a certain tract of land, adjoining lands of William Clark, Joseph W. Sleek, Thomas Blackburn, John Ake and others, containing about one hundred and twenty-five acres more or less, and praying the Court to make partition of the premises aforesaid, to and among the heirs, &c., whereupon the Court awarded an inquest to make partition according to the prayer of the petitioner. Notice is hereby given that in pursuance of a writ of Partition or valuation to me directed I will proceed to hold an Inquisition on the premises on MONDAY the 17th day of APRIL, 1865, when and where all persons interested may attend if they see proper.

mar24 JOHN ALDSTADT, Sheriff.

NOTICE IN PARTITION.—By virtue of a writ of partition or

Farm, Garden & Household.

EARLY SHEEP SHEARING.

No real lover of his flock drives his sheep to the washing without a feeling akin to remorse. He would not do it were it not that he believes the market demands wool washed on the back. Though it is true that washed wools sell more readily, yet in times like these where any and all wools are quickly taken up, an opportunity for reform is offered which ought not to be overlooked. Sheep which are to be washed ought not to be sheared before settled warm weather. In many seasons this will not come before the last of June. They are then in much less danger of taking cold and receiving permanent injury. They ought to be washed only in water which is so warm that the washer does not find it uncomfortable to stand in it with the sheep. The shock to the flock, of the immersion in cold water and being subsequently exposed to the raw winds—followed by being reduced to a state of nakedness, is sufficient cause to account for "snuffles," and prevalent lung difficulties. The rule in regard to washing is to wash as little as possible, but even this involves the necessity of thoroughly wetting the entire fleece. It is a great object to have the sheep sheared as early as they can be, and fully a month may be gained if they are shorn without washing. The fleece starts better, the sheep seem actually benefitted, weakly ones often brighten up and do well, and all are in much better condition to bear the autumnal storms which often come before the flocks are sufficiently clad to bear the change well. Contagious diseases are not unfrequently communicated by farmers using the same washing pens with their neighbors, which may be avoided.

If the sheep be shorn unwashed, particular care should be taken to have them all well tagged, and all dirt removed which is not too thoroughly incorporated with the fleece. The discount of one third in price for unwashed wool is not fair, yet the farmer may well submit to it for the advantage his flock gains, if it be a valuable one, knowing that like other abuses it will be corrected by time. Sheep should be shorn on smooth clean floors, by careful, humane, quick and experienced men. The cleanliness of the floor, the removal of dung and straw brought in upon the feet, are important.—*American Agriculturist.*

SELECTING SEED CORN.

When seed corn has not been saved in autumn, it should be selected from the crib with much care. Choose the long ears, with large kernels and small cob. Let every ear be broken in two, before shelling. If the pith and cob be bright, the seed will vegetate; but if they appear to have been water-soaked and are dark-colored and somewhat mouldy; the vitality of the germs has been injured, if not entirely destroyed. Then with an ax cut off an inch of the top end of the ears selected, and all the irregular kernels at the large end. They can be cut off quicker than shelled off. The small kernels on the tip, and irregular ones on the butt of the ear will not produce as much, nor as handsome grain as those that grow in the middle of the cob. By continuing to plant the small kernels of the little end of ears, for a few years in succession, the ears will be shorter, and the kernels smaller; and the irregular kernels of the butt end will produce ears destitute of kernels in rows. The writer once planted irregular kernels for a few successive years, and the product was short, thick ears, the kernels of irregular form, not in rows, on large cobs. When seed corn is obtained from another part of the country, it will usually ripen earlier when carrier south of the locality where it grew. A few miles, however, would make no perceptible difference. The practice of some farmers in Central New York is, to obtain seed that grew near the shores of lakes and rivers, which had ripened ten to fourteen days before that grown on the upland. By this means their corn is usually fit to cut up a few days sooner than it would have been, if they had planted their own seed, and will often escape early frosts.—*Ib.*

HOW TO KILL SHEEP TICKS.

I have recently been experimenting with coal oil for killing sheep ticks. I took a couple of ticks and dropped a little oil on two or three lambs that were ticky, opened the wool, and applied it to the ticks. After several days I examined them, and found the vermin that were touched with the oil dead. I then applied it to about twenty lambs with good results. Try it, farmers. Take a bottle and fill it with common coal oil used for burning; after putting in the cork, make a hole in it, and introduce a quill, and open the wool and wherever the ticks are found squirt it in. The ticks will die, and the wool and sheep be improved. This is my experience. Try it.

TRAINING DOGS.

In the course of some conversation in relation to dogs, Gov. Anderson, of Ohio, related a Texan practice in training dogs with sheep:

"A pup is taken from its mother before its eyes are opened, and put with an ewe to suckle. After a few times the ewe becomes reconciled to the pup, which follows her like a lamb, grows up among and remains with the flock, and no wolf, man, or strange dog, can come near the sheep; and the dog will bring the flock to the fold regularly at 7½ o'clock, if you habitually feed him at that hour.

HOW TO COOK ASPARAGUS.

Boil it in salt and water. When young, it will cook sufficiently in 15 or 20 minutes. Toast white bread and dip it into the water the asparagus has boiled in. Lay the toast into the dish, and the asparagus on top of it, adding a little butter to each as you proceed.

Such a dish, with some trifling accompaniments, will make an excellent dinner, three or four times a week.

A CAT HINT.

When a cat is seen to catch a chicken, tie it round her neck, and make her wear it two or three days. Fasten it securely, for she will make incredible efforts to get rid of it. Be firm for that time, and the cat is cured—she will never again desire to touch a bird. This is what we do with our own cats, and what we recommend to our neighbors; and when they try the experiment, they and their pets are secure from reproach and danger henceforth.

DOMESTIC RECEIPTS BY JOSH BILLINGS.—Tew make watermelons in the old fashioned way—steal them by munelight, and at them in the next lot.

Lobsters want to be boiled whole till they are ded, pour ice cream over them, sent for the doctor, eat them before going tew bed, tell your friends the next da that yu have been thretened with an attack of the—rebels.

Tew remove goose pimples—kill the goose.

Tew cure hams—bathe them in Hostetters bitters.

LIST OF RETAILERS.

A List of Venders of Foreign and Domestic Merchandize in the County of Bedford, for the year 1865, as Appraised and Classified by the Appraiser of Mercantile Taxes.

		Class.	$ cts.
BEDFORD BOROUGH,			
Mrs. V B Tate	store	14	7 00
M & G Reimund	"	14	7 00
Geo B Oster & Co	"	14	7 00
A B Cramer & Co	"	13	10 00
T H & N J Lyons	"	14	7 00
Peter A Reed	"	14	7 00
Miss M Fetterly	"	14	7 00
S & W Shuck	"	14	7 00
Do. do.	Fancy "	14	7 00
Robert Fyan	"	14	7 00
J M Shoemaker	"	14	7 00
Mrs Stewart	"	14	7 00
Wm Hartley	Hardware	14	7 00
Geo Blymyer & Son	"	14	7 00
Dr. B. F. Harry	Drugs	14	7 00
H C Reamer	"	14	7 00
A L Deibaugh, Confec. & Grocery		14	7 00
James B Farquhar	store	14	7 00
John Alzip & Son	"	14	7 00
J H Hutton	"	14	7 00
John G Minnich,	Eating House,	14	10 00
Jacob Bolinger,	Confectionery,	14	7 00
Reed & Schell,	Bankers,	14	10 00
Mrs. E V Mowry,	store,	14	7 00
David Brode	Eating House,	14	7 00
Wm McMullin & Co.	store,	14	7 00
Miss Urilla Smith	Fancy store	14	7 00
BEDFORD TOWNSHIP.			
—— Yont	Distillery		15 00
Bedford Mineral Springs, Ten Pins,			7 50
Do do	Billiards		7 50
Wm Wolf	Confectionery		5 00
BROAD TOP TOWNSHIP.			
Eichelberger & Lowry,	store	14	7 00
John Foster,	Eating house,		10 00
Do	Ten Pins		7 50
Given & Maguire	store	14	7 00
Johns & Co	"	14	7 00
Dunn & Lawrence	"	14	7 00
Vandevender & Baker	"	14	7 00
Richard Langdon	"	14	7 00
Alfred Evans	Confectionary		5 00
R B Wigdon			7 00
CUMBERLAND VALLEY TOWNSHIP.			
Daniel Anderson,	store	14	7 00
Henry Miller	distillery		15 00
COLERAIN TOWNSHIP,			
A C James	store	14	7 00
Jacob Reed & Co.	"	14	7 00
HARRISON TOWNSHIP.			
Valentine B. Wertz	store	14	7 00
George R Bailey	"	14	7 00
JUNIATA TOWNSHIP.			
George Gardill	store	14	7 00
Lewis N. Fyan	"	14	7 00
William Keyser	"	14	7 00
Hillegas & Co	"	14	7 00
Joseph Foller	"	14	7 00
NAPIER TOWNSHIP.			
G W Blackburn	store	14	7 00
Samuel Heffner	"	14	7 00
MIDDLE WOOBERRY TOWNSHIP.			
Andrew Baker	store	14	7 00
George R. Barndollar	"	14	7 00
A L Beckhœfler	"	14	7 00
J W Ricketson	"	14	7 00
SOUTH WOODBERRY TOWNSHIP.			
D F Buck	store	14	7 00
Daniel M Bare	"	14	7 00
Samuel Oster	"	14	7 00
George Kauffman	"	14	7 00
Robert Ralston	"	14	7 00
EAST PROVIDENCE TOWNSHIP.			
D. A. T. Black	store	14	7 00
John Nycum & Sons	"	14	7 00
John Lauderbaugh	"	14	7 00
BLOODY RUN BOROUGH.			
J M Barndollar & Son	store	14	7 00
J. B Williams	"	14	7 00
William States & Co.	"	14	7 00
Thomas Ritchey	"	14	7 00
Baughman & Co	"	14	7 00
Mrs J A Mann	"	14	7 00
Eli Ramsey	Drugs	14	7 00
Mrs Phebe Akers	store	14	7 00
Charles Blake		14	7 00
Do	Eating house		10 00
Abraham Sparks	"		10 00
WEST PROVIDENCE TOWNSHIP.			
John Gilbaugh	store	14	7 00
J W Barndollar	Groceries		7 00
A G & Henry Allen	"		7 00
SOUTHAMPTON TOWNSHIP.			
Hugh Wilson	store	14	7 00
George Iams	"	14	7 00
SNAKE SPRING TOWNSHIP.			
William Lysinger	Confectionary		7 00
LIBERTY TOWNSHIP.			
Catharine Fockler & Son	store	14	7 00
Lewis Piatt	"	14	7 00
Fluck & Wharton	"	14	7 00
B Elliott	"	13	7 60
LONDONDERRY TOWNSHIP.			
Jacob Evans	store	14	7 00
David Evans	"	14	7 00
Cairus M. Devore	"	14	7 00
MONROE TOWNSHIP.			
James R. O'Neal	"	14	7 00
Daniel Fletcher	"	14	7 00
Asa M Williams	"	14	7 00
SCHELLSBURG BOROUGH.			
John Smith	Hardware	14	7 00
John S Schell	store	14	7 00
Black & Border	"	14	7 00
Miller & Robison	"	15	7 00
Duncan McVicker	"	14	7 00
John E. Colvin	"	14	7 00
G Berkstresser & Son	"	14	7 00
ST. CLAIR TOWNSHIP.			
G D Trout	store	14	7 00
Simon Hershman	"	14	7 00
F D Beegle	"	14	7 00
Miss A C Smith	"	14	7 00
Nathan Wright	"	14	7 00
G B Amick	"	14	7 00
Isaiah Blackburn	"	14	7 00
Horn & Brother	"	14	7 00

Notice is hereby given that an appeal will be held at the Court House, on the 8th day of MAY, 1865.

A. J. SANSOM,
April 7, 1865. Mercantile Appraiser.

SHERIFF'S SALE.

By virtue of sundry writs of vend. exponas and fi. fa. to me directed there will be sold at the Court House, in the Borough of Bedford on SATURDAY the 29th day of April, A. D., 1865, at 10 o'clock A. M., the following real estate, viz:

One tract of land containing 400 acres, more or less, about 60 acres cleared and under fence, two log Dwelling houses and Log Stable thereon erected; adjoining lands of John Cessna, Esq., George Mock, John Shaler, James Rollins and others, situate in Colerain township, Bedford county.

Taken in execution as the property of Zacheus Wertz.

ALSO,

One tract of land containing about one hundred acres, more or less, with a log cabin house and a small log stable thereon erected, situate in Londonderry township, Bedford county, adjoining lands of Christain Albright and others.

Taken in execution as the property of Henry Green.

ALSO,

One lot of ground, about 60 feet in front and extending back about 250 feet, all cleared and under fence, with a frame stable thereon erected, adjoining lot of Daniel Eversole, David Barnet; situate in the village of Lafayetteville, South Woodberty township, Bedford county.

Taken in execution as the property of Henry Miller.

JOHN ALDSTADT, Sheriff.
Bedford, April 7, 1865.

BEDFORD COUNTY SS:

At an Orpans' Court held at Bedford, in and for the County of Bedford, on the 13th day of February, A. D. 1865, before the Judges of the said Court: On motion of John P. Reed, Esq., the Court grant a rule on the heirs and legal representatives of Catharine Mowry, late of Harrison township, deceased, to wit: 1st. Frederick ;, 2d, Jacob; 3d. Mary Ann, wife of Samuel Turner; 4th Henry, residing in Bedford county; 5th, John Emanuel, residing in Somerset county, Pa., and 6th, Lewis, residence unknown, said to be in California, to be and appear at an Orphans' Court to be held at Bedford, in and for the county of Bedford, on the FIRST MONDAY, 1st day of May next, to accept or refuse to take the real estate of said deceased at the valuation which has been valued and appraised, in pursuance of a writ of partition or valuation issued out of our said Court, and to the Sheriff of said county directed, or show cause why the same should not be sold.

[L. S.] In testimony whereof I have hereunto set my hand and the seal of the said Court, at Bedford, the 13th day of February, A. D. 1865.

O. E. SHANNON, Clerk.
JOHN ALDSTADT, Sheriff, mar24

HENRY HARPER,
No. 520 Arch St. above 5th Phila.
Manufacturer and Dealer in WATCHES, FINE JEWELRY, SOLID SILVER WARE, and Superior SILVER PLATED WARE. mar24:3m.

1865. PHILADELPHIA PAPER HANGINGS. 1865.
HOWELL & BOURKE,
MANUFACTURERS OF
WALL PAPERS,
AND
WINDOW CURTAIN PAPERS,
Corner FOURTH and MARKET streets, PHILADELPHIA.
N. P.—A fine stock of Linen Shades constantly on hand. feb24:3m

NEW GOODS
JUST RECEIVED AT
MRS. STEWART'S.
☞ CALL AND SEE THEM.

SHEEP-BREEDERS AND WOOL-GROWERS Should take MOORE'S RURAL NEW YORKER, the leading Agricultural, Literary and Family Newspaper of America, which has a special Department of Sheep Husbandry edited by Hon. H. S. RANDALL, author of "The Practital Shepherd," &c. This is the great Rural and Family Weekly. Only $3 a year—less to clubs. 13 numbers of this quarter (Jan. to April) sent, *on tria*l, for only 50 cents. Address
D. D. T. MOORE,
mar17:3t Rochester, N. Y.

O YES! ANOTHER O YES
THE undersigned have entered into a Partnership in the
AUCTIONEER AND SALE-CRYING
Business, and take pleasure in offering their services to their old friends and the public generally. They will attend promptly to all business entrusted to them.
ISAAC MILLER,
DAVID T. AKE.

MILLINERY GOODS.
BROOKS & ROSENHEIM,
WHOLESALE DEALERS,
NO. 431 MARKET STREET, North Side,
PHILADELPHIA,
Have now open their usual handsome variety of
RIBBONS, BONNET MATERIALS,
STRAW & FANCY BONNETS,
LADIES' & MISSES' HATS,
FLOWERS, RUCHES, LACES,
and all other articles required by the
MILLINERY TRADE!
By long experience and strict attention to this branch of business exclusively, we flatter ourselves that we can offer inducements, in variety, styles, quality and moderate prices—not everywhere to be found. The attention of MILLINERS and MERCHANTS is respectfully solicited.
☞ *Particular attention paid to filling orders.*
mar17:3m

REGISTER'S NOTICE.
All persons interested are hereby notified that the following accountantss have been filed their accounts in the Register's Office of Bedford county, and that the same will be prosented to the Orphans' Court in and for said county, on Tuesday, the 2d day of May next, at the Court House, in Bedford, for confirmation:
The Account of Frederick Kauffman, Guardian of Henry Kauffman, Frederick Kauffman and Wm Kauffman, minor children of Catharine Kauffman, late of Middle Woodberry Township, dec'd.
The final account of John Cessna, Esq., Administrator of the estate of Jonathan Harclerode, late of Snake Spring Valley tp., dec'd.
The account of James H. Lyons, Executor of the last will &c., of Benjamin Lyons, late of South Woodberry tp., dec'd.
The account of Thos. Allison, Administrator of the estate of Frederick Mechtley, late of St. Clair tp., dec'd.
The Administration account of Samuel Manspeaker, administrator of the estate of Hannah Manspeaker, late of East Providence Township, dec'd.
The account of James M'Cleary, Administrator of the estate of Geo. B. McCleary, late of Hopewell tp., dec'd.
The account of Samuel Whip, Esq., Executor of the last will, &c., of Geo. Sliger, late of Cumberland Valley tp., dec'd.
The Administration account of John and Jos P. Mortimore, administrotors of the estate of Geo. Mortimore, dec'd.
The administration account of Henry Taylor, Executor of the last will, &c. of Jacob N. Clark, late of Napier tp., dec'd.
The Administration account of Tobias Boor and Henry J. Brunner, Esq., Executors of the last will, &c. of Nicholas Boor, late of Cumberland Valley tp. dec'd.
The account of Daniel Sams, Esq., administror of Jacob Weaverling, late of West Providence tp. dec'd.
The account of Philip Harkleroad, Executor of the last will, &c., of Jonathan Harkleroad, late of Colerain tp., dec'd.
The final account of John W. Scott and Joseph Hutchinson, Administrators of the estate of Hamilton Scott, late of Bedford tp., dec'd.
The final account of David L. Replogle and Jno L. Replogle, Executors of the last will, &c. of Rinehart Replogle, late of South Woodberry tp. dec'd.
The account of Charlotte Sleck, Administratrix of the estate of Chas. V. Sleck, late of St. Clair tp., dec'd.
The Supplemental account of J. W. Lingenfelter, Administrator of Jonathan Horton, late of Bedford Borough, dec'd.
The account of Mary Sill administratrix of the estate of Abram Sill, late of Bedford tp., dec'd.
The account of John Brown, Esq., one of the Administrators of Alexander Gibson, late of Bedford tp., dec'd.
ap7 O. E. SHANNON, Register.

BEDFORD COUNTY, SS:
At an Orphans' Court held at Bedford in and for the County of Bedford, on the 13th day of February, A. D. 1865, before the Judges of the said Court: On motion of Att'y Koons the Court grant a rule on the heirs and legal representatives of Jacob Cook, late of Southampton township, Somerset county, Pennsylvania, deceased, to wit: Jesse Dennis; Mary, now deceased, who was intermarried with David Hay, leaving issue Callin and William Hay, Callin T. Hay being a minor of whom Peter S. Hay is Guardian; Sarah, now deceased, who was intermarried with George G. Walker, leaving issue Jacob, Catharine, Elizabeth, Sarah and Samuel, all of Somerset county, the three latter of whom Samuel Walker is Guardian; Jacob Cook, now deceased, leaving issue Solomon, Sarah, intermarried with Peter Boore; Samuel, now living in Somerset county, of whom A. J. Collin is Guardian, ad litum, and Elizabeth Ann intermarried with William Benford, residing in —— county, Pennsylvania; John Cook, Henry Cook and William Cook, all of Londonderry township, Bedford county, Pennsylvania; George Cook, now residing in Fulton county, Indiana, and Catharine, intermarried with Jacob Hardin, now residing in Lee county, Illinois, to be and appear at an Orphans' Court to be held at Bedford on the FIRST MONDAY, 1st day of MAY next, to accept or refuse to take the real estate of said deceased at the valuation which has been valued and appraised in persuance of a writ of partition or valuation issued out of our said Court and to the Sheriff of said county directed, or show cause why the same should not be sold.

[L. S.] In testomony whereof I have hereunto set my hand and the seal of the said Court, at Bedford, the 13th day of February, A. D. 1865.

O. E. SHANNON, Clerk.
JOHN ALSTADT, Sheriff. mar24

BEST WHITE LEAD!
PURE LIBERTY LEAD, BEST ZINC.
Unsurpassed for Whiteness, Fine Gloss, Durability, Firmness and Evenness of Surface.
PURE LIBERTY LEAD,
Warranted to cover more surface for same weight than any other Lead—Try it and you will have no other!
PURE LIBERTY ZINC,
Selected Zinc, ground in Refined Linseed Oil, unequaled in quality, always the same.
PURE LIBERTY ZINC,
Warranted to do more and better work at a given cost than any other—Get the Best!
Manufactured at
PENNSYLVANIA PAINT and COLOR WORKS.
Orders executed promptly by
ZIEGLER & SMITH,
Wholesale Drug, Paint, and Glass Dealers.
Store and Office, No. 137 North THIRD Street,
PHILADELPHIA. mar17:1y

ADMINISTRATOR'S NOTICE.
Estate of JONATHAN C. DICKEN, late of Cumberland Valley township, deceased.
Letters of administration on said estate having been granted by the Register of Bedford County to the subscriber, residing in said township, all persons having claims or demands against the said estate are requested to make them known to him without delay, and those indebted are notified to make immediate payment.
LEVI HARDINGER,
apl14:6t Administrator.

SALT.
A LARGE quantity—in sacks and in barrels—wholesale and retail—at Bloody Run Station.
oct.18,'64-1y* JOHN W. BARNDOLLAR.

FOR SALE
OR
TRADE.
A farm in Bedford township, owned by Jno. H. Rushabout four miles from Bedford, containing 180 acres, about 80 acres cleared, with log house log barn and other outbuildings thereon erected; also an apple orchard thereon.
ALSO.
A tract of land in Harmon's Bottom, Juniata township, with log house, barn &c.; thereon erected, containing 70 acres and allowance. Best part cleared and under fense, and in a good state of cultivation. Near to a school house, Mill &c., Adjoining Scott Low, Hughes, and others, and lately purchased from Wm. Hurley.
ALSO,
60 acres of land, 10 cleared and under fense, with log house thereon erected, adjoining Geo. Troutman, Geo. May and others, in Juniata township, and partly in Londonderry, lately owned by Andrew Wolford.
ALSO,
166 acres near Stonerstown—within ½ mile of Broadtop Railroad—about 100 acres cleared, with a two story dwelling house—new bank barn—stable &c., thereon erected; also two apple orchards, thereon, of choice fruit. The soil is rich and capable of producing every variety of crops in this climate.
ALSO,
160 acres best quality of prarie—near the Missouri river, close to the county seat of Harrison Co. Iowa.
ALSO,
Two one hundred and sixty acre tracts, adjoining Elkhorne City, in the richest valley of the west—the Platte Valley—about 20 miles west of Omaha Oity, and close to the great national government road leading west into Nebraska Territory.
ALSO,
A tract of land in Union township, containing 225 acres, 72 acres cleared, with farm house, tenant house, double log barn, also an apple orchard thereon, also a good new saw mill thereon, known as the "Snyder or Koontz property."
ALSO,
160 acres, two miles above Omaha City, on the great bend of the Missouri. This tract is well timbered and very desirable. All of these lands were located after a personal inspection and careful examination on the ground and can be well relied upon for future wealth. Maps showing the precise location are in my posession.
ALSO,
Three desirable lots in Omaha City, Nebraska Territory.
ALSO,
A lot of ground in the City of Dacotah, Nebraska Territory.
ALSO,
A Tract of LAND, containing Fifteen Acres, about seven acres cleared, with a Story and a half Log House and Log Stable thereon erected, adjoining lands of Joseph Brinkey, John A. Omgrund and others, in Juniata Twp. The cleared land is in good order, and the balance well Timbered, and all capable of easy improvement and cultivation.
The above real estate will be sold at such prices as to insure safe and profitable investments.
Notes or obligations of any kind that are good will be taken in exchange—particularly good bank notes.
apr. 8, 1864. O. E. SHANNON.

GEO. BLYMYRE & SON
DEALERS IN
HARDWARE,
HOUSE-FURNISHING GOODS,
STOVES AND TINWARE.
Shelf HARDWARE of every description, CHAMBERSBURG AND MANN'S AXES.
BUTCHER'S, GREAVE'S, SPENCER'S, and other files.
ENGLISH AND AMERICAN CUTLERY.
IRON NAILS, GLASS, &c.
TUBS, BUCKETS, WASHING BOARDS, CHURNS, MATS, RUGS, BASKETS, BROOMS, BRUSHES, ROPES, &c,
Putnam's Patent Clothes Wringer.
So highly spoken of, at Manufactures prices. We call the attention of customers to our STOVE DEPARTMENT. We warrant them if they call and see our WELLINGTON, WAVERLY, and PRINCE ROYAL COOKING STOVES, they will have no other.
Persons commencing "HOUSEKEEPING," furnished with anything in that line at reduced prices, for CASH. Our assortment of goods is not surpassed outside the cities.
Persons building, furnished with goods at as LOW PRICES as they can be had anywhere.
COAL OIL,
COAL OIL LAMPS,
POCKET-BOOKS,
PIPES, &C.
Call and see us before purchasing.
G. BLYMYER & SON.
apr. 8, 1864—3 mo.

NEW GOODS
AT
HOPEWELL!
LOWERY & EICHELBERGER have associated with them John B. Castner, Esq., of Hopewell, in a general mercantile and forwarding business at their old stand in Hopewell, the business of the firm to be transacted in the name of LOWERY, EICHELBERGER & CO.
They are now receiving and opening a large and complete stock of Foreign Dry Goods comprising a greater variety than is usually kept in a country store. Among the articles they keep may be enumerated the following:
DRY GOODS—Colored Delaines, Alpacas, Merrimac and Sprague prints, Bombazines, Sheeting, Shirting, Irish Linen, &c.
LADIES DRESS GOODS in great variety, Veils, Gloves, Collars, Handkerchiefs, Hose, Cuffs, &c.
CLOTHS—A variety of spring and summer cloths, Broadcloths, Cassimers of different styles, Satinets, &c.
CLOTHING—Mens and boys spring and summer styles of Coats, Pants and Vests.
BOOTS, SHOES, HATS and CAPS.
GROCERIES—Sugars, Molasses, Coffee, Teas, Spices, &c.
HARDWARE, &c.—Pocket knives, table spoons and table knives and forkes, razors, scythes, axes, nails, glass, plough points, &c., &c., &c.
FISH—Mackeral, Herring, Cod fish.
All of which were bought at nett cash prices, and which we will sell on the same terms at a small advance.
All kinds of grain and country produce bought or exchanged for goods, for which the highest market prices will be paid.
LOWERY, EICHELBERGER & CO.
Hopewell, April 29, 1864.

BRITISH PERIODICALS.
VIZ.
London Quarterly Review (Conservative.)
Edinburgh Review (Whig.)
Westminster Review (Radical).
North British Review (Free-Church).
AND
Blackwood's Edinburgh Magazine (Tory)

The American Publishers continue to reprint the above-named periodicals, but as the cost of printing has *doubled* and the price of paper nearly *trebled*, they are compelled to advance their terms as follows:

	per annum.
For any one of the Reviews	$4.00
For any two of the Reviews	7.00 "
For any three of the Reviews	10.00 "
For all four of the Reviews	12.00 "
For Blackwood's Magazine	4.00 "
For Blackwood and any one Review	7.00 "
For Blackwood and two of the Reviews	10.00 "
For Blackwood and three of the Reviews	13.00 "
For Blackwood and the four Reviews	15.00 "

These works will be printed on a greatly improved quality of paper, and while nearly all American Periodicals are either advanced in price or reduced in size—and very generally both, we shall continue to give faithful copies of all the matter contained in the original editions. Hence, our present prices will be found as cheap, for the amount of matter furnished, as those of any of the competing periodicals in the country.
Compared with the cost of the original editions, which at the present premium on gold would be about $100 a year, our prices ($15) are exceedingly low. Add to this the fact that we make our annual payments to the British Publishers for early sheets and copyright in Gold—$1 costing us at this time nearly $2.50 in currency—and we trust that in the scale we have adopted we shall be entirely justified by our subscribers and the reading public.
The interest of these Periodicals to American readers is rather increased than diminished by the articles they contain on our great Civil War, and though sometimes tinged with prejudice they may still, considering their great ability and the different stand-points from which they are written, be read and studied with advantage by the people of this country of every creed and party.
LEONARD SCOTT & CO., Publishers,
No. 38 Walker Street, New York.
Jan. 27, 1865.

NEW GOODS AT OAK HALL,
BLOODY RUN, PA.
J. B. WILLIAMS AND BRO.,
ANNOUNCE to their customers and the public in general, that they are receiving a large assortment of New Goods, such as
DRY GOODS:
MEN'S WEAR, viz:
CLOTHS, CASSIMERES,
SATINETTS, COTTONADES,
SHIRTING FLANNELS.
LADIES' DRESS GOODS,
Black and Fancy Silks,
Shallies, Poplins, Lawns,
Mozambique's, with a large
Assortment of Prints, Ginghams,
Muslins, Checks, Tickings, &c.
NOTIONS! NOTIONS!
Gloves Hosiery,
Dress Trimmings,
Skirts, Braids, Laces,
Ladies, Misses & Chil'dns Skeletons.
READY-MADE CLOTHING,
COATS, PANTS, AND VESTS,
both Cloth and Cassimere, made in the most approved styles.
BOOTS, SHOES, BALMORALS & GAITERS,
For both Ladies' and Gentlemen's Wear.
HATS, CAPS,
BONNETS, FLOWERS,
RUCHES, SHAKERS, &c.
PHOTOGRAPH ALBUMS,
STATIONARY,
SCHOOL BOOKS,
WALL AND CURTAIN PAPERS.
CARPETS,
FLOOR OIL CLOTHS
AND MATTINGS.
GROCERIES,
COFFEE,
SUGARS,
SYRUPS,
MOLASSES,
TEAS,
SPICES,
&c., &c., &c.,&c.
PROVISIONS,
FISH,
HAMS, (plain and rsuga-cured.)
SHOULDERS AND SIDES.
QUEENSWARE,
GLASSWARE,
LAMPS AND FIXTURES,
CLOCKS AND
LOOKING GLASSES,
WOODEN-WARE,
BUCKETS,
TUBS,
CHURNS,
BROOMS, &c.
TOBACCO,
A large stock to sell either by Wholesale or Retail
DRUGS,
PAINTS,
OILS,
DYE-STTFFS.
A general assortment of the most reliable Patent Medicines.

COUNTRY MERCHANTS
supplied with Essences and Oilsat CITY PRICES.
THE DRUG DEPARTMENT
is under the supervision of Dr. MANN, one of the most accomplished Druggists in the country, so that Physicians and others, can depend upon getting reliable articles
☞ All the above articles will be sold at prices to suit the circumstances of all.
NO TROUBLE TO SHOW GOODS.
TERMS—Cash or Produce, unless by special agreement. No credits longer than Six Months, without interest.
Bloody Run, June 17, 1864.tf

GOOD NEWS FOR THE FARMERS!
THE following kinds of
Threshing Machines,
CONSTANTLY ON HAND AT THE MACHINE SHOP OF
P. H. SHIRES, BEDFORD, PA.
The Celebrated RAILWAY, or TREAD-POWER Threshing Machines with all the latest and best improvements.
ONE AND TWO-HORSE POWERS.
The Two-horse Machine with two horses and four hands will thresh from 100 to 125 bushels of wheat or rye, and twice as much oats per day.
ONE-HORSE MACHINES
with three hands, will thresh from 50 to 75 bush. per day.
Two and four-horse TUMBLING SHAFT Machines, also, four-horse STRAP MACHINES, STRAW SHAKERS of the most approved kind attached to all Machines.
ALL MACHINES WARRANTED.
REPAIRING of all kinds of Machines done on the shortest notice.
☞ HORSES, PIG METAL, GRAIN and LUMBER taken in payment.
☞ Farmers' wanting Machines, will do well to give me a call.
PETER H. SHIRES,
Proprietor and Manufac'r.
ALSO, FOR SALE, THE
BUCKEYE MOWER AND REAPER!
The most perfect Machine in the world. Single Mowers or Combined Machines Warranted to give satisfaction or no sale. Farmers' in want of the BEST MACHINE of the kind now made, would do well to call and make arrangements to give their orders for Machines in time for mowing.
PETER H. SHIRES.

GREAT BARGAINS AT THE
EMPORIUM OF FASHION.
SHUCK BROTHERS
ARE JUST RECEIVING A SPLENDID STOCK OF
FANCY DRY GOODS,
CONSISTING IN PART OF FANCY DRESS SILKS, CHALLIES, POPLINS, MOHAIR DELAINS, BAREGES, FRENCH LAWNS, FANCY PRINTS, &C.
SILKS CLOTHS, AND MANTILLAS
SHAWLS IN GREAT VARIETY,
MOURNING AND LACE GOODS,
A HAND-SOME LOT OF LACE MANTILLAS AND SHAWLS,
BONNETS AND BONNET RIBBONS
Flowers, Children's Hats and Flats,
Ladies and Children's Gaiters, Slippers,
And Fine Boots. Notions in great variety
Stockings, Gloves, Handkerchiefs,
Collars, Dress Trimmings,
Perfumery, &c, &c, &c.
The stock consists of every article usually kept in a First Class Fancy Store selected by an experienced city lady. Thankful for past favors we ask a continuance of your patronage.
SHUCK BROTHERS.
The old firm of S. & W. Shuck also ask a call to see their new stock and a continuance of public patronage.
Bedford, April, 1864.

WANTED. AT **$150** PER MONTH, A RELIABLE CANVASSER, in every town and county, for the NURSE AND SPY, the most interesting and exciting book ever published, embracing the adventures of a woman in the Union army as Nurse, Scout and Spy, giving a most vivid inner picture of the war. We have Agents clearing $150 per month, which we will prove, to any doubting applicant. Send for circulars. Address JONES, BROS. & CO., 600 CHESTNUT Street, Philadelphia, Pa." mar17:4t

EXECUTOR'S NOTICE.—Letters testamentary on the estate of Samuel S. Stuckey, late of Napier township, deceased, having been issued to the subscribers by the Register of Bedford county, all persons having claims against the estate are notified to present the same for settlement, and all persons indebted are requested to make payment immediately.
ASA S. STUCKEY, Snake Spring tp.,
mar17 JOHN S. STUCKEY, Napier tp., Ex'r.

J. ALSIP & SON
AUCTIONEER & COMMISSION MERCHANT
Bedford Pa.
RESPECTFULLY solicit consignment of Boots and Shoes, Dry Goods, Groceries, Clothing and all kinds of merchandise for auction and private sale.
REFERENCES.

Philadelphia.	Bedford.
PHILIP FORD & CO.	Hon. JOB. MANN,
BOYD & HOUGH,	Hon. W. DAUGHERTY,
A. YOUNG & BROS.	B. F. MEYERS.

Bedford, jan. 1, 1863—tf.

THE SPECIFIC PILL. TWO TO SIX
BOXES OF THE SPECIFIC PILL WILL PROMPTLY, PERFECTLY AND PERMANENTLY CURE
Spermatorrhea, Seminal Weakness or Involuntary Nightly or Daily Losses, however originally caused, or however aggravaced in character; while they will speedily correct those terrible morbid conditions which spring from the primary disease, or from secret vice.
THE SPECIFIC PILL is equally applicable to the treatment of *every kind of Genital or Urinary Irritation; Incapacity or Impotency; Diabetes; Lime* or *Brick-dust Deposits* in the URINE; *Milky Discharges; Inflamation* or *Weakness* of the *Kidneys, &c., &c. Clergymen, Lawyers, Students,* and all who follow sedentary occupations, or whose *Brain* and *Nervous System* are over-worked, are peculiarly subject to Weaknesses of the *Genito-Urinary Organs.* They should not fail to use THE SPECIFIC PILL.
☞ Persons afflicted with any one or more of the above disorders are sure to have several, and sometimes *most,* of the following
SYMPTOMS:
Deranged Digestion; Loss of Appetite; Loss of Flesh; Constipated Bowels; Fitful and Nervous, or heavy sleep with Lustful Dreams; Troubled Breathing; Failure of Voice; Irregular action of the Heart; Pestulous Eruptions on the Face and Neck; Headache; Affections of the Eyes; Loss of Memory; Sudden flushes of Heat and Blushings; General Weakness and Indolence; Aversion to Society; Relaxed Condition, or *Diminished Size of the Genital Organs; Involuntary Nightly or Daily Emissions; Frequent desire to pass Water, with peculiar attending sensations; Pale Lips; Sunken Cheeks; Weak Eyes; "Pinched" Features; Irritation, or Catarrh of the Bladder; Incontinence, or Suppression of the Urine; Painful. Too Frequent, or Difficult Micturition,